The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,102.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0	
including postage..... „ 72 0	
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 28 0	
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0	
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8	
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line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „	
Third and succeeding 2 „ „	

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[illegible] a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee [illegible] be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

[illegible] the Fort Bombay, the wife of [illegible] a daughter.

[illegible] Malabar Hill, the wife of [illegible]

[illegible] BOMBAY, on Bombay, Isabella Angelina, the [illegible] Hiccup, aged 15 years, 8 months, and 10 days, deeply regretted.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, at noon.

Dec.		Jan.
Leave BOMBAY 22	Leave	Colombo .....
„ Ratnagherry 23	„	Galle 1
„ Vingorla 23	„	Negapatam 3
„ Carwar 24	„	Pondicherry 4
„ Mangalore 25	„	Madras 5
„ Cannanore 26	„	Coconada 7
„ Calicut 26	„	Vizagapatam 8
„ Beypore 27	„	Bimlipatam 8
„ Cochin 28	„	Gopalpore 9
„ Tuticorin 30	Arrive	CALCUTTA 11

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

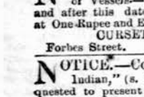
N B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Ratnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the date above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingi Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up. Dec.	Dec.	Down. Jan.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY ..	14 & 28	Leave BUSSORAH	1 15
„ Kurrachee ...	18 1	„ Fao	1 15
„ Gwadur	19 2	„ Bushire	3 17
„ Muscat	22 5	„ Lingah	5 19
„ B. Abbas	24 7	„ B. Abbas	9 23
„ Lingah	25 8	„ Gwadur	11 25
„ Bushire	28 11	„ Kurrachee	13 27
„ Fao	29 12		Jan.
Arrive BUSSORAH ..	30 13	Arrive BOMBAY	16 30

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

"EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 130 H.P., Commander [illegible] be despatched on MONDAY, the [illegible]

[illegible] Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(*To sail in all January.*)

THE Passenger Ship "Orwell," 1,069 tons Register, H. Gimblett, R.N.R. (late of Messrs. Green's ship "Sir Jamsetjee"), Commander.

The fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th December, 1868.

NOTICE to Ship Masters and Consignees of Vessels.—We hereby give Notice that on and after this date we agree to supply Stone Ballast at One-Rupee and Eight Annas per ton. Apply to CURSETJEE & EDULJEE, Dubashes.

Forbes Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "West Indian," (s. s.), arrived from Hongkong, are requested to present their Bills of Lading at once for our countersignature, and to despatch their Boats without delay to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Miller will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

G. F. PIM & Co.,

Agents of s. s. "West Indian."

Bombay, 11th December, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "Ellen Browse," Captain Jones, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Jones will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be first sent for our countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,

Agents for Captain Jones Barque "Ellen Browse."

Bombay, 8th December 1868.

HEAL AND SON'S IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY BED ROOM FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.

HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES, and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON, 196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862.—*Class* 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & Co., PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS, GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb....	...	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ for Jobs, per lb....	...	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ for Book-work, per lb....	...	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
„ for superior Book-work	...	3s. 4s.
„ for Woodcuts, per lb.	...	5s., 7s, 6d.
„ for Woodcuts extra fine	...	10s.
Coloured Inks, per lb....	...	3s., 4s., 5s.
„ fine per lb.	...	7s 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	...	3s, 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	...	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon ...	...	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs Parsons, Fletcher, and Co. having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

*** Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

KEATING'S COUCH LOZENGES. UPWARDS OF FIFTY YEARS' experience has fully confirmed the superior reputation of these Lozenges, in the cure of ASTHMA, WINTER COUGH, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, and other PULMONARY MALADIES.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S CHILDREN'S WORM TABLET.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS.

It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER. This Powder is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMALS, but unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insect in all stages of metamorphosis.

In packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *viâ* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 900 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Prussia are granted by Mr. Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southamptom at a charge of 10*s* per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and stewards fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; *first class* £12 7*s*. 3*d*. per head; *second class* £8 5*s*. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 10*s*.; *second class* £2 5*s*.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class.. £64, 10.. Second Class £37, 5.. } Inclusive of Railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.

For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay 30, Meadow Street.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25.

To Trieste,—1st class £84 10*s*. 2nd class £37 5*s*.} exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 5th and 20th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,360 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ doz. Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Strap.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM—

BADHAM BROTHERS.

WANTED.

WANTED, a Bandmaster for H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I. Apply to Band President H. M.'s 26th Regiment N. I., Baroda.

WANTED, a situation as Book-keeper, Accountant, or Assistant in a place of business. The applicant has had many years experience in some of the largest houses in India. Unexceptional references. Address "T.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO COTTON BUYERS AND SHIPPERS.—A Gentleman who has had considerable experience in the Calcutta and Up-country Markets is open to an engagement either as Selecter or Inspector. Apply to "A. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an Engineer for the Unclesur Cotton Gin and Press Company. Copies of Testimonials will be required. Salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the undersigned.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Unclesur, near Broach, 2nd Dec. 1868.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. H. COLEMAN'S (Contractor) Offices have been removed to No. 31, Chinchpoogly, Mornington Villa.

FLUTINAS and ACCORDEONS, of perfect tone and finish, in every variety.

From Rs. 30 to Rs. 64 each.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to announce that they have now in stock a splendid assortment of Photograph and Carte-de-visites Albums, adapted for presentation. Inspection is respectfully invited.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c, of a superior quality. Charges moderate.

Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

CEMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to register orders or enter into Contracts for the Mersey Cement Company's celebrated Wouldham Cement, shortly expected per "Royal Family," "Helen Scott," "Prince Leopold," "Sam Mendel," "Seaforth," &c., &c. Early application is requested.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE BROACH EXHIBITION HOTEL.—During the approaching Broach Exhibition, which opens on the 22nd instant, Gentlemen Visitors may reckon upon getting every possible accommodation and comfort at the above Hotel, which has been started by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel under special appointment by the Exhibition Committee.

Breakfast at 9 o'clock, Tiffin at 1 o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock, will be served in a commodious Corrugated Iron Building in the vicinity of the Exhibition Buildings; and Sleeping Accommodation will be provided in Tents opposite to His Excellency the Governor's Camp.

J. HORMUSJEE, Proprietor.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

THE APOLLO WAITING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, APOLLO BUNDER.

THE LESSEE of the Apollo Waiting and Refreshment Rooms,—the erection of which has just been completed,—begs to inform the Public of Bombay that they will be opened, under European management, to-day.

The Waiting-rooms, of which there are First and Second Class, will be found a very great convenience to all who may, from any cause, be detained on the Bunder. Attached to the Waiting-rooms are lavatories, &c., nicely fitted up; separate rooms being reserved for Ladies. The Waiting-rooms will be open to the Public free of charge.

Passengers embarking or disembarking at the Bunder will be enabled to deposit their Baggage at the above Rooms for safe keeping, a small fee being charged for the accommodation.

The Refreshment Department will be conducted in first-rate style, the greatest possible attention being paid to the cleanliness and excellence of everything supplied.

T. HAMMOND, Lessee.

Bombay, 1st December, 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; The present Viceroy and Governor General of India His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz...	12 to	21
Superfine do. do...	18 „	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do...	25	
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton ...	25	
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped..	21 „	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose ...	20	
Do. Fancy Striped	23	
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks...	25 „	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair ...	3 „	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests.....	4½ „	
Silk and Wool Pants.....	6 „	8
India Gauze Pants.....	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants.....	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz....	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	8
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz. ...	70	8
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each.....	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
The Pall Mall per dozen	Rs.	7 0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Belgian „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear „	7	0
do. with Tie „	7	8
The Regent „	7	0
The Indian „	7	0
The Improved West End „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	As.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do ...	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., &c. 2-8	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts.....	3	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

LINEN EPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ..... per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkercaefs, Colored Borders ..... „		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs		32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to 30
„ „ Chased	15	„ 30
„ „ Enamelled	16	„ 30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
„ Scarf Rings.....	8	„ 12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„ 30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to 32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„ 70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„ 30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mauds	12	„ 35
Railway Rugs	12	„ 50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.	Clothes	Cholera

HAT DEPARTMENT.		
Paris Hats	14	0
Drab Shell Felt	10	8
The Celt Black and Drabs ...	8	8
The Jerome do. ...	7	8
The Cantab do. ...	7	8
The Isis do. ...	7	8
The Derby do. ...	7	8

ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands „ Turban „ „ lined Cork. } Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S { Black Velvet Hats.....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.	
Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames. Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Cunha and Co. beg to announce that they have a new Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Broad Cloth, Merino, Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families without frame The above Articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopœdia of arts and sciences in 21 Volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadevie Road, No. 35.

MRS. CARROLL, MILLINER,

No. 21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and Out-stations, that she has just received Overland a fresh consignment of new and fashionable Millinery for the season, to which she invites inspection, and hopes for a continuance of their kind patronage.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

All orders carefully and punctually attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

25th November 1868.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT, UXBRIDGE HOUSE, No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, ALSO No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE. To make room for NEW GOODS.

At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

CAPITAL TWEED SUITS, made to order. ...	Rs.	20
FANCY TWEED TROUSERS.....	Rs. 8-8	
SILK MIXED COATS DOUBLE BREASTED	„ 12-8	„ 20
SLEEPING SUITS..... ... from	„ 12 to	„ 18
A VARIETY OF DRAB FELT HATS ..... from		„ 2

N. B —Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Scotch Highland suits, complete.

The McDuff and Stuart Tartans.

REGIMENTALS.

The NEW REGULATION, FULL DRESS, TUNIC, for Infantry.

The NEW REGULATION, SASH AND SWORD BELT, for Infantry.

STAFF CORPS BELTS, CORK HELMETS AND COLLAR ORNAMENTS.

PATROL JACKETS for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Shareholders of the Eighth Bombay Laudable Society will be held at the Office of the undersigned, at 3 P.M., on Friday the 18th instant, for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of C. M. Keir, Esq., resigned, and to decide as to the best mode of liquidating the Society.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th December, 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices o Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of certain Earthenware Pipe Drains in the Cross Streets of Cammatteepoora.

The plans, sections, and specification may be inspected, and the form of Tender with the Bill of quantities may be obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

All Tenders must be written on the proper Printed Forms and forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, at his Office, in Apollo Street, on or before Monday the 21st day of December 1868.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSEL AITKEN,

Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 9th December, 1868.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites Tenders for the supply of the following Articles (as per Schedule) for one year, commencing 1st January 1869:—

Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Brooms, and many other Articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Secretary,

Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 10th December, 1868.

PORTRAITURE.—We have much pleasure in announcing to the Public that we are now prepared to take first class Portraits of every kind at the very lowest prices.

Cartes de Visite Rs. 12 per dozen; and all other descriptions at an equally low figure.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, Photographers and Miniature Painters, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. LINDLEY AND WARREN, Photographic Artists, also beg to announce the arrival in Bombay of Mr. B. B. Brooks, the celebrated Miniature and Portrait Painter of London and Brighton. Messrs. L. and W. are now prepared to execute Photographs, either Tinted or Full Coloured, of any size; also Miniatures on Ivory, finished in first class style. Specimens may be seen at L. and W.'s Portrait Rooms, Apollo Street.

10th December 1868.

MANILLAS.

D. S. KEMP and Co. have received a supply of No. 2 Cigars, selected and approved by their own critic. D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT; 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BRANCH BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. CHARLES KINLOCH & Co.'s VIRGIN SHERRIES.

Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co. have much pleasure in intimating that they have been appointed the Bombay Agents for these unrivalled Wines, and that the first consignment has just been sampled with the most gratifying result. The Sherries of the above Firm are well known to the more epicurean of both Indian services, who have long cherished the name of Chas. Kinloch and Co. in that connection although rarely able to obtain illustrations of their wine. The shipment now landed consists of the following:—

SHERRIES—		Per dozen.
Virgin, dark green seal	Pale Wines of good consistence, fine flavour, and rather dry.	Rs. 21
yellow seal		22
green seal		25
Amontillado..		32
PORT.....		26
CHAMPAGNE—Finest Dry, early bottled.....		32
BRANDY—Fine Old		30

In addition to these, D. S. K. & Co. are now offering the following which will repay attention—

PETIT CHAMPAGNE—a light effervescing Wine obtained through Messrs. G. M. Mumm & Co. ... 26

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s No. 1 Brandy, reputed to be the finest in India 38

CLARET—Excellent breakfast, Bordeaux—bottled.. 11

SAUTERNE—In excellent condition 22

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

RE MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of Michael Hugh Scott, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of No. 41, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, Merchant, who died at Barriobinnock in North Britain on the 14th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and letters of administration of whose personal estates and effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 11th day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Alexander Henry Campbell, of Bombay, Esquire, European inhabit

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Back-bays advanced from 380 to 415, Elphinstones from 805 to 810, Bank of Bombay shares from 108 to 110, New Do close at 13¾ premium, Port Cannings 280, Government Securities—Fours 93¾, Fives 107¾, Fives and a half 111¾. Market steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	11¼ ps	Do. of Madras	1660
800,000	200	all	6 ct.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200
750,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 p.ct.	Delhi and London	260
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. c.	National Bank of India.	137½138
500,000	250	all	12 p. c.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,150,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1275to1295
1,180,000	1,000	all	30	Elphinstone Land	81 to825
1,200,000	1,000	500	11-14	Do. New	335
..	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	85
100,000	5,000	4,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
..	2,500	1,500	Nil	Port Canning	310

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	100 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	30 p.s	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,500	100 do	Apollo Press Co.	9600
80,000	2,000	2,000	400 do	Bombay Press Co.	1725
..	500	500	100 do	Do. New	410
..	1,800	1,800	100 do	Colaba Press Co.	2900
70,000	2,000	2,000	..	East India Press Co.	1650
937,500	8,500	8,500	100 ps	Fort Press Co.	8000
60,000	2,000	1,200	10	Framjeevanji Press	1165
60,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hyderabad Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	..	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	..	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	300 p	Prince of W. Press	2300
45,000	2,000	750	..	Victoria Press, Madras	135

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6months'sight.	1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s 11¾ to 1s 11 13/16d
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d. to 2s.
Calcutta	At sight	2
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
China	60days'sight.	218 nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five and-a-half per cent.	112
Five per cent.	108
Four er cent.	94½
Five er cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
10 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	99

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolus	„ 200
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 310
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 108-5
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	„ 10-9

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 12th Dec. 1868

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	„	25,60,000
Deposits at Head Office	„	5,44,52,740
Deposits at Branches	„	11,10,057
Bank Post Bills outstanding	„	35,138
Reserve	„	3,616
	Rs.	3,31,01,551

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	14,95,559
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	„	9,46,569
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	„	70,99,676
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	„	45,95,349
Dead Stock	„	4,64,781
Stamps	„	4,416
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	„	6,59,678
Overdrafts	„	6,291
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„	1,46,71,559
Do. do. at Branches	„	31,57,643
	Rs.	3,31,01,551

CALCUTTA.—9TH DECEMBER, 1868.

Government Securities.—4 per cents sold at Rs. 5-12 discount and 5½ per cents at 11-12 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,740.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 139.

Bonded Warehouse Association shares, another large batch, 2½, at Rs. 555 each.

£500 of East India Railway Stock, at Rs. 239 and 240 per £20.

Equitable Coal Co's shares, at Rs. 194.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 200.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares of Rs. 1,000 at Rs. 450, and half-shares as Rs. 225.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 64.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, commenced selling at Rs. 275, and rose up to 2774, 280, 2824 and 285; nearly 90 shares changed hands to-day, of which above 50 at the highest rates; about the closing hour there were many buyers, and sellers were asking Rs. 300.

Tiphook Indigo Co.'s shares at Rs. 116.

Kurseong and Darjeeling Tea Co.'s contributory shares, at Rs. 175 discount or Rs. 25 per share.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 14.

Tapp, Major General, Divisional Staff, on duty, from Bhooj.
Pottinger, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, from Bhooj.
Bridge, Captain, A. D. C., on duty, from Bhooj.
Clifford, Lieutenant, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, returned from furlough, from England.
Scott, Lieutenant, Assistant Resident, on leave, from Dwarka.
Ebden, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Shortt, Ensign 10th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Boileau, Ensign, 19th Regiment, on leave, from England.
Badeley, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Mussoorie.
Crawford, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.
Barnard, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Comyn, Lieutenant, 4th Bombay N. I., on leave, from England.
Murray, Quarter Master, 2/10th Regiment, on leave, from Kirkee.
Jacob, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England
Cahusac, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, on duty, from Bhooj.
Smyth, Surgeon, 102nd Regiment, to join, from England.
Simpson, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Belgaum.
Hunter, Captain, 82nd Foot, on duty, from the Punjaub.
Tayler, Lieutenant, 19th Hussars, on sick leave, from Cawnpore.
Trower, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Trueman, Captain, Sapper and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 14.

Leishman, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Baird, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kattywar.
Woodhouse, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Jacobabad.
Houghton, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Nassick.
Cowell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Dhoolia.
Coleman, Captain, Invalid Establishment, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Bell, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Clifford, Lieutenant, 2nd Punjaub Cavalry, to join, to Dera Gazee Khan.
Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Staff, on duty, to Malabar Coast.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—14TH DECEMBER.

London.—Cotton 21 18s. 0d. 23 0s. 0d. per ton. Seeds 21 0s. 0d. Nominal do.
Liverpool.—Cotton 21 7s. 6d. to 21 10s 0d. do. Seeds 0s. 0d. to 21 5s. 0d. do.
Overland.—Cotton 25 0s. 0d. to 25 10s per candy, fast selling cotton. Seeds Nominal.
China Steamer do. Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
Ditto Steamer do. Rs. 4 to 5 per ton.
Ditto Steamer do. 12 months' engagement.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Dec. 14	Comorin (s)	Turner	Karachee.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Dec. 14	General ram (s)	Hewitt	Cowasjee Dinshaw.
	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship British Monarch, Rees, to Liverpool.
Brig Amizade, Nacoda, Mozambique, via Damaun.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Orissa, to China.
Steamer Taptee, to Kutch.
Steamer Phlox, Malabar Coast and Goa.
Steamer Sengal, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Futtay Shaw Allum, to Judda and Hoodeeda.
Ship Futtay Allum, to Judda and Hoodeeda.
Schooner Moses Williamson, to Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 9 Nubia (s)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 8 Labourdonnais (f.s.) Raptel ....Calcutta.
Punjaub (s) ....Parker ....Calcutta.
Sattara (s) ....Beyts ....Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8 Abyssinia (s) ....Templeton ..Calcutta.
Labourdonnais (f.s.) ....Galle.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53′ 30″ N, long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=87 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on December 12.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·1	degree.
Temperature of the Air	75·1	„
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·1	„
Dew Point	64·7	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·712	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	·4	„
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9.30 A. M.) on following day	83·9	„
Minimum do. do.	69·3	„
Mean Direction of Wind.	N,NNE,NE,NW,NNW,NNE,	
Movement in 24 hours	247	miles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a Band Master. For particulars apply to the President Band Committee, 109th Regiment, at Mooltan.

TO BE SOLD, a new House, lately built near the Livery Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla. Apply to Hajee Cassum, or to the Byculla Club Steward.

THE Bank of Bengal will be closed from Friday, 25th instant, to Friday, the 1st proximo, both days inclusive, on account of the Christmas and New Year's Holidays.
J. HECTOR, Agent.
Bombay, 14th December 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets, issued on the 23rd instant and intervening days to the 28th December, will be available for Return on any day up to and including the 31st December 1868.
WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th December 1868.

TO MATRICULATED STUDENTS.—Several Senior and Junior Scholarships, of the value of 20 and 10 Rs. per mensem, will be open for competition in the Deccan College next month. Candidates are requested to send in their names to the Principal before the 1st of January.
Poona, 13th December 1868.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given that the Bank's General Treasury, Public Debt Office, and Government Savings' Bank, will be closed from Friday, the 25th instant, to Friday, the 1st proximo, both days inclusive, on account of Christmas and New Year's Holidays.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th December 1868.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Bengal" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

s. s. "Poonah," from Southampton ..... 7th Nov.
" "Persian," from Liverpool ..... 8th "
" "Pera," from Southampton ..... 14th "
" "Syria" from Marseilles ..... 22nd "
GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.
Bombay, 14th December 1868.

NOTICE TO EXCURSIONISTS, &c.—Our Steam Boat (under Contract with Government) will daily ply between Tanna and Bassein, leaving Tanna at 3 o'clock afternoon, and Bassein for Tanna at 6 in the morning with Passengers, &c.

FARES.

From.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Tanna to Bassein	Rs. 3	Rs. 1	Annas 8
Ghore Bunder	„ 2	Annas 12	„ 6
From Bassein to Tanna	„ 3	Re. 1	„ 8

For Tickets and further information apply to M. B. COHEN & Co., No. 8, Meadow Street.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Financial Association of India and China, (Limited,) will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 23, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of December instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of obtaining the sanction of the Shareholders to an Extraordinary Resolution empowering the Liquidator to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls in respect of Shares in the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East held by or on behalf of the Association.
P. DEWAR,
Attorney for Liquidator.
Bombay, 14th December 1868.

NOTICE.—A sale of the following Government Stores, returned from Abyssinia, will be held at the Commissariat Depôt, Colaba, near the Causeway, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M.

A large quantity of Camel Medicines, such as, Ujwan, Soboree Ujwan, Batch, Bhang, Gingeer dry, Nutmeg, Poppy heads, &c., &c., &c.

Also Paulins, Tent, Copper Ware, Mill Stones, &c., Rope Coir 3068, Rope Cotton and Hempen, &c., &c., Pegs iron. Head stalls for Camel and Mule, &c., &c. Dholes, Mussacks, Puckalls, Buckets, Jhools, Nose bags, Sullectahs, Horse and Mule Shoes and other Clothing &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash, and the lots to be removed forthwith.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Bombay, 14th December 1868.

THE Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D., will be obliged by the writer of a letter, dated December 4th, 1868, and signed "Your most faithful fact finders," coming to him personally either at the Town Custom House, or at his Bungalow in Middle Colaba.

The writer of the letter is assured that any communication made by him personally will be treated as confidential.

The Acting Deputy Commissioner fears that the statements made by the writer of the letter are probably true, but he can take no action upon general and anonymous accusations.

C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.,
Bombay Custom House, 14th December 1868.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.—The Ninth Annual Commemoration of the Society's revived Mission in Bombay will be held on St. Thomas Day, Monday, December 21st, 1868.

A Public Meeting of the friends and supporters of the Society will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, when the Business will be as follows:—

(i) The Annual Report for the present year will be read:

(ii) Vacancies in the Diocesan Committee will be filled up:

(iii) Speeches will be delivered in connection with Mission work.

On the previous Sunday—December 20th—there will be Sermons, with Collections, for the benefit of the Society in the Cathedral,—Trinity Church,—the Grant Road School-Chapel—Parell,—and in the Harbour.

There will also be a Celebration of Holy Communion at seven o'clock in the Morning in the Cathedral on St. Thomas Day, when the proceeds of the Offertory-collection will be handed over to the Kamatipura Church Fund.
C. T. WILSON, M.A.,
Acting Secretary, S. P. G.
Mazagon Parsonage, Bombay, 12th December 1868.

ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION

NESBIT LANE, MAZAGON.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH INST., at 8 o'clock P.M.

THEATRICAL REPRESENTATION and DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES, with VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PART I.
FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA—a burlesque.
PART II.
THE CONCERT OF THE CATS.
PART III.
DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class Rs. 3 | Second Class Re. 1

The surplus of the receipts to be devoted to founding Scholarships for the Boys of the Institution. Parents or Guardians admitted *free*.

Tickets to be had at the Fort Chapel or at the Institution.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 19TH INSTANT.
NO ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

Musings of a Musician	Rs.	2 4
Sibbott's Catechism of Field Exercise		2 4
Manual of Artillery Exercises		0 12
——— of Field ditto		1 2
Wynter's Our Social Bees		1 14
Cassilake's Hints on Household Taste		13 8
Selkirk's The Book of Chess		3 12
Smith's Attractions of the Nile, 2 vols.		13 8
Essays in Defence of Women		5 12
Diamond Cross		1 8
Gulliver's Travels (Warne's new Toy Book)		0 8
Miss Braddon's The Trail of the Serpent (Parlour edn.)		2 12
——— Sir Jasper's Tenant (ditto)		2 12
The Fortune-Teller		0 12
Law of Negotiable Instruments, &c.		0 8
The Ingoldsby Legends. (New edn.)		4 8
Thorne's Poetical Works (Warne's edn.)		2 12
Hunter's Comparative Dictionary of the Languages of India		31 8
The Knitall		1 8
Burn's Self Aid Cyclopœdia		8 0
Mastor's Manual of Brigade Drill		2 8
Diseases of the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood		5 12
New Guide to Conversation in French and English, in German and English, in Italian and English,		1 2
London Society, Vol. Jan. to June 1868		8 0
Temple Bar, ditto		4 0
Palgrave's Gems of English Art		15 12
Routledge's Pictures of English History		3 12
Motley's United Netherlands, 4 vols.		18 0
De Ros's Young Officer's Companion		6 12
Hill on Syphilis, &c.		12 0
Weale's Brass Founder's Manual		2 0
Leisure Hour, Bound Volume 1868		5 4
Sunday at Home, ditto		5 4
Alford's How to Study the New Testament, 3 vols.		8 0
Story's Graffiti D'Italia		5 12
Dwyer's Seats and Saddles, Bits and Bitting, &c.		5 12
The Savage Club Papers—First series		1 8
Gutch's Scientific Almanac for 1869		2 12
Beeton's Christmas Annual—Money Lent.		0 12
Lever's Charles O'Malley		2 4

NEW GERMAN NOVELS.

Goldelse; Novellen; Walnsinnige aus Alaud.—Each		2 8
Petersburg and Stockholm, 2 vols.		3 0
Im Pfarrdorf		2 0
Wandles Heimweh Komint		2 0
Die Braune Erica		2 0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Bond Street for December		0 12
SONG.—La Lettre de la Perichole		1 8
——— Sailing Away		1 8
——— It's not the Miles we Travel, &c.		1 8
——— Our Love of Early Years		1 8
——— Link'd with many bitter tears		1 8
——— To the Woods; and Watching for the Footsteps.—Each		1 4
——— The Officer's Funeral		1 4
WALTZ.—The Duchess		2 0
QUADRILLE.—Young England		1 8
LANCERS.—The "Galatea"		2 0
GALOP.—The Abyssinian		1 8

NEW CARTE-DE-VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

RODGERS'S VERY SUPERIOR PENKNIVES.

Two, three, and four Blades.—Rs. 2, 3, 3½, and 5 8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 15th December, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tenders are required for the works connected with the strengthening and filling in of the Mandasheyt Viaduct, Thull Ghaut.

The drawings, schedule, and form of Tender may be seen at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Byculla.

Tenders must be forwarded to the Agent in Sealed Covers, marked "Mandasheyt Viaduct Tender," not later than noon on the 19th instant.
WALTER KNOX, Agent.
Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 14th December 1868.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMTED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 24th December current, at 12 o'clock noon, for the transaction of the following Business:—

1st.—To receive and consider the accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 30th September last.

2nd.—To appoint Auditors and Directors for the current year.

3rd.—To declare a Dividend.

FLEMING & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, 8th December 1868.

THE NEW INDIAN NOVEL.

OUT OF THE MESHES.

It has the rare union of instructiveness concerning a mass of obscure points Indian, with the constructive attractiveness of a natural, simple, and interesting story. There is a generous appreciation of the good in things' with a genial satire of the bad; there is pathos and there is comedy. There has been no better romantic *debut* for many a long book-season than this first appearance of the Author of "Out of the Meshes."—*Morning Post.*

The heroine is a very lively bit of painting. She is made really fascinating in spite of her instability and coquetry, and the reader is not expected to take her fascinating qualities on the personal assurance of the author * * * The physical conditions of Indian Life are reproduced with singular vividness and force.—*Spectator.*

There are some passages towards the end of the story which are very pathetic The character of Mrs. Liversege is drawn with great power. Major Belper is a capital study. * * * This is a remarkably clever book—bright, sparkling, vivacious.—*London Review.*

TINSLEY BROTHERS, 18, Catherine Street, Strand.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet will be closed on SATURDAY, the 19th Dec., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Saturday	Dec. 19	Saturday	Dec. 26

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 25th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 9 A.M. of the previous day.

December 25

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

December 25

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

In consequence of the alterations in the departure of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes take place, on and after the 1st December 1868, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office:—

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency	7 P. M.	8 P. M.	5 P. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	8 A. M.		
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	4 A. M.	5 P. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, &c. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A. M.		5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

NOTICE.—MRS. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD will be happy to receive Visitors at Parell on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 16th inst., from 5 to 7 o'clock.
J. G. GRAHAM, Captain,
Aide-de-Camp.
Govt. House, Parell, 14th December 1868.

NOTICE.

From the 1st January next, the London Agency of this paper will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, *at whose Office, 30 Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.*

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1868.

THE abrupt retreat of Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet deprived the new Parliament of some of the interest it was calculated to inspire. When the mail left, the United Kingdom was in the full fervour of excitement, occasioned by the great contest. The casualties had already been numerous, and in some cases unfortunate, but there was no doubt at all as to the issue. The drift of all speculation turned, not upon the question which side would secure a majority, —it was plain that the Liberals were the victors,—but how large the majority would be. The result, which we have learned by telegraph, shows that those who predicted the return of Liberals in overwhelming numbers made a correct estimate of public opinion. Mr. Disraeli, before the conflict began, and Mr. Ward Hunt during its progress, affected to believe in an approaching triumph, but Lord Stanley, evidently, had no doubts of defeat, and even the Premier on the hustings in Buckinghamshire had manifestly arrived at sound conclusions. The Disraelite calculation that the residuum was Tory has turned out to be erroneous, as those who knew England declared it would; and the next step, if they have sufficient courage, will be for the Tories to seek support from universal suffrage, electoral districts and one-member constituencies.

But after all is done, when the lists of members returned are closely scanned, it will be found that substantially the fundamental character of the House of Commons is not changed, at least by this Election. The same kind of men who would have been returned, under the Reform Act of 1832, have been selected under the Reform Acts of 1867-8. Unless it belies all fair expectation this House, we believe, will prove itself to be a moderate House. Extreme men have nowhere met with success, and those who foresaw shoals of workmen on the green benches at Westminster are painfully disappointed. Rich men, titled men, adventurous politicians, ambitious lawyers, territorial magnates, railway contractors, merchant princes, a few philosophers, and a sprinkling of "Indians," make up the new House just as they made up the old. That Mr. Mill should have been defeated at Westminster is not wonderful, considering his peculiar conduct, and the local popularity of Mr. Smith. But even the Electors of Westminster cannot believe that they have gained in glory, or that the House has gained in usefulness by the substitution of one of themselves for John Stuart Mill. Nor is the defeat of the Law Officers of the Crown surprising, for they were men of no mark. Mr. Gladstone's failure in Lancashire is gratifying to Conservatives, who see a "come down" in the refuge which has been found for the leader at Greenwich; but all know that Mr. Gladstone fought a desperate battle in a county where Orangemen swarm and Lord Derby is so powerful. The Conservative victory at Manchester may be readily explained by the minority clause —Manchester not having learned to work the algebraic formulas now needed by a majority —but the same explanation does not apply to Salford. The general character of Conservatism, remarkable in Lancashire, throws a new light on Lord Salisbury's compliment to that famous county. The minority clause has given the city of London a Conservative member, and we are not disposed to regret it, but by the next Election London will have learned to organize like Birmingham, and the issue will be different. On the whole there are few out whom one would wish to see in, and not many in whom one would desire to see out. In short, the members returned constitute an average House of Commons.

There are, however, some differences between this and every Parliament for the last seven and twenty years, which give it novelty. No House, since 1841, has been returned pledged distinctly to fight out definite issues, except the House elected in 1852, when the battle cry was still free-trade or protection. But the work of that House was, to a great degree, defensive, and when victory was decided, on the 19th of December 1852, the House confined its labours to some advances along the new path. The Elections in 1859 and 1865 proceeded on no specific grounds, the last being simply Palmerston or no Palmerston. This year, happily, the combat has turned upon known points of policy, and the House will assemble pledged to execute the promise of this spring and summer, and abolish the Irish Church as a privileged and state-endowed corporation. Moreover, the members come steeped to the lips in vows offered at the shrine of economic administration, and in various ways we may regard the new House as a pledged House, a House with set purposes, and that constitutes the main and vital difference between it and its predecessors for a quarter of a century. The effect of the new state of things upon that part of the British Empire which we call India, is not easily predicted, for the welfare of India, so far as it is affected by home influences, depends far more on Governments than Parliaments, and we do not suppose that a few Indians more or less in the National Council Chamber will alter that fact.

We are, of course, still unaware of the precise reasons which led to the resignation of the late Cabinet, but the speeches of Ministers which have come to hand imply that they broke up because Mr. Disraeli could not be allowed to try his educational arts upon his party and the Opposition any further. It is plain that there was a gulf between Mr. Hardy and Lord Stanley, which the skill of Mr. Disraeli could neither fill up nor bridge over. We take Mr. Hardy as a type, as the chief man, and we think it is clear that he would not hear of any compromise—at least during this stage of the question—and fell back upon a policy of blank resistance, which Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli could not undertake to support. That being the case, Ministers, of course, could not meet Parliament, could not even agree upon a speech from the Throne, had no collective policy of any sort. Divided among themselves, as it is now manifest they were, they fell to pieces at the first demand for practical statesmanship. A Ministry with a policy, even one of blank resistance, would have met Parliament, but a Ministry with none——! Even Mr. Disraeli, at the Aylesbury hustings, sang the dirge of his administration, vindicated its conduct, and predicted evil times to come. Lord Stanley scarcely concealed his belief that his days as Minister were numbered; but the moderation, soundness, and breadth of his general views stand out conspicuously when compared with the mere special pleading and showy rhetoric of his leader. Lord Stanley, indeed, reaps all the glory of the government formed by his father and handed over to Mr. Disraeli. He has taken little part in general affairs, and, although he now accepts the Reform Act, framed as it was by Liberal exertions, at the time he acquiesced with reluctance, and did not speak at all. The period of government by a minority has come to an end, and a stormy future opens before the Minister who, we suppose, has by this time formed an administration. Unfortunately the telegraphic wires have been injured, and we are left in the dark at a critical moment. Lord Stanley predicts a long battle on the Irish Church, and from that we may infer a very dogged resistance in the House of Commons and a rejection of the Bill in the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone will require all his physical as well as mental strength to bear the fatigue, and unless the Liberals vote with steady unflinching unanimity, not only will Lord Stanley's prophecy be fulfilled, but we shall lose other reforms which we have a right to demand from a Household Suffrage Parliament.

WE learn that H. E. the Governor is to leave Bombay for Broach, on the morning of Wednesday, the 23rd instant, by a special train, for the purpose of opening the Exhibition. The same train, we are glad to find, will be at the service of the general public; first and second class passengers will be conveyed by it, and there will be a third class for servants only. The hour of departure from Bombay and of arrival at Broach will be announced in a day or two.

WE quoted a paragraph yesterday from the "Madras Athenæum" of the 8th instant, stating that Lord Mayo was to visit Madras before going to Calcutta. On the following day the "Athenæum" contradicted its report. "We hear," it says, "that Lord Mayo has, through Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, sent a telegram to Lord Napier to the effect that he is unable to visit Madras. The 'Feroze' is to be placed at Lord Napier's disposal for him to proceed to Bombay to meet the Governor-General, if Governor-General he is to be, but we hear that Lord Napier is not going."

A LETTER from Mhow, dated the 10th, and published in the "Deccan Herald," says—"The invalids and time-expired men from Neemuch and Nusseerabad, who were detained here in consequence of the breaking out of cholera on the road between Mhow and Khundwa have been ordered to move down at once, the men required to be in Bombay in time for the next out-going transport being ordered to travel by bullock train in three detachments, so as to reach Burwace (40 miles) without halting."

THE Calcutta papers of Thursday last published the following telegram:—

From Peshawur, to Calcutta. From Commissioner, to Foreign Secretary. 3rd September 1868.

Cabul news up to evening of 26th November. Still no collision between armies reported, but Meer of Maimena had made a division in favour of Shere Ali by advance towards Balkh, and seizing Sripool. Shere Ali's cause looking up.

I think it right to telegraph this, as Government will be looking for news, and false rumours of engagements are widely circulated.

THE Bishop of Bombay was to leave for Bombay by the mail of the 5th instant. In the papers which arrived by the mail on Sunday evening it is mentioned that as no one could act as a substitute for the Archbishop of Canterbury in the consecration of an Indian bishop, the Bishop of Bombay could not be consecrated until the appointment of the Archbishop-designate had been formally completed.

WE observe that Mr. James Rome, of the firm of Crook, Rome and Co., has been sworn in as Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year.

WE see it stated that the Maharajah of Kupoorthullah was expected in Calcutta about the 15th instant, and that Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadoor, K.C.B., was shortly to visit the Presidency, to pay a farewell visit to Sir John Lawrence, and to pay his respects to His Excellency's successor.

THE A-22 Battery of Artillery, stationed at Allahabad, commanded by Captain G. R. Manderson, is under orders for Jutogh, Simla; and will receive its equipment at Umballa en route. The battery will be armed with steel rifled 7-pounders. Its surplus non-commissioned officers and drivers, as well as the horses, are to be drafted off to other brigades. There seems every probability that some other field batteries will be converted for mountain service at no distant date.—*Pioneer.*

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt in the Dadoo Talooka last month, of which the Moodtyarkar of Dadoo gives the following notice:—"There was an earthquake in the vicinity of the village of Phukka (eastward of the Narra), at about 3 o'clock A.M., on the 15th November, accompanied by a loud roar like thunder. No mischief has been heard of." We learn that further particulars of the earthquake have been called for by the Collector.—*Sind News.*

THE C-E Royal Horse Artillery proceeded to Hydrabad on Dec. 7. They will reach Tatta on the 13th, Jerruck on the 16th, and Kotree on the 18th. The following troops will embark with the A 18 Royal Artillery for Bombay as soon as the vessels for their conveyance reach this port, which will be about the 20th instant:—4-5 Royal Artillery—3 officers, 75 men, 6 women, 11 children, and 7 followers. Drafts at the Kurrachee Depot—2 officers, 73 men, 11 women, and 12 children. Detachment Poona Horse—70 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, 63 followers, 70 horses, 47 tattoos, and 5 bullocks.—*

factory. He maintained that it was impossible the Directors could have been ignorant of the way in which he was lending out money on shares and personal security, but he could not show that they had even directly sanctioned his proceedings, or that he had ever brought to their notice the most important transactions in which the Bank was by his authority engaged. He always thought, he said, till a few months ago, that all the applications for cash credits, discounts, and loans had been recorded in the application book, and he could not account for the remarkable omissions from that book. One point, however, he stated, which so far as it goes seems to implicate some of the Directors, at all events. At the end of 1864, when the declaration of dividend was about to be made, Mr. Lidderdale wanted the money realized by the sale of the old Bank buildings to be divided among the shareholders. But Mr. Blair states that he himself urged Mr. Birch, who sat next him, not to consent to such a division, but to add the money to the reserve fund, as there were such large single loans outstanding—referring to Dr. Diver's loans among others. This opinion prevailed and the money was carried to reserve. Further, Mr. Blair made the extraordinary statement that, after his return from Ajmere in the beginning of 1865, he caused a large book to be prepared showing the names of all persons who had borrowed money from the Bank, and the exact amount each of them owed, and that he had this book placed on the table in the Board-room for the information of the Directors. Now, all the Directors have distinctly denied that they ever saw such a book, and it is impossible to believe that Mr. Blair can have done more than give orders, which were never executed, that the book should be got ready. His ignorance of the contents of the application book proves how little attention he gave (according to his own account) to the actual conduct of the Bank's business; and indeed he says his principal occupation as Secretary was opening letters. His disclaimed all personal responsibility for any of the loans. Everything he did, he alleges, was sanctioned by Premchund, to whom he "involuntarily" referred on all questions of credit, with, as he considered, the tacit approbation of the European Directors (commercial and official), who used to return such applications as he made to them with the remark—"Consult the native Director." The business of the Bank, he added, after the passing of the new charter, was almost entirely with natives, about whose credit the European Directors would know very little.

This morning the Commissioners resumed their public sittings at the India Office, Mr. Melvill, however, who is laid up with an attack of pleurisy, being absent. The first witness examined was Mr. R. McIlwraith, who gave some well-considered and good evidence on the question of the increase of the Bank's capital. He defended, not only the first doubling, but the subsequent increase to two crores, declaring his belief that the money was needed in order to make the Bank independent of the Exchange Banks in Bombay. Mr. McIlwraith said that he never knew anything, while he was a Director, about the practice of lending money on shares and personal security alone. He considered his duties to be confined to attendance at the weekly meetings, and, if he had been expected to give more time than that to the work, would have resigned. He thought the President and Secretary managed the Bank, but was aware that it was the practice to make Cowasjee Jehangheer the referee with regard to native loans. He never knew, however, that Premchund had succeeded Cowasjee in this office of referee; and, with regard to the causes of the Bank's heavy losses, his case was that everything had been concealed from him. He, however, defended as good banking the practice of lending money on personal security. His own opinion of Mr. Blair was that he was a most incompetent man to manage a bank, but he had known of no reason justifying his actual removal.—Mr. Walter Cassels was next examined, and gave an elaborate and able defence of his conduct in recommending that the capital of the Bank should be increased. He put in figures showing the enormous (temporary) increase of the trade of Bombay during the cotton years, and urged that the Governor had instigated the Bank to establish branches which absolved all the old capital of the Bank. It appeared, rather, however, from the references he quoted, that the Bank had first established the branches and then urged their existence as giving them a claim to the transfer of the Government treasury balances at the various stations. Mr. Cassels was only a Director six weeks, and when he was appointed he says the late Mr. Scott told him the Secretary granted loans on Government securities and railway shares, and referred all other applications to the weekly committee or the Board. As no opposition came before him while he was a Director, he concluded that no such business was done. With regard to Mr. A. D. Robertson, he denied that that gentleman had ever tradicked with him in shares. Mr. Cassels wound up his evidence by speaking a sort of leading article in defence of the Back Bay Company and his friend Mr. Scott, which might have been effective if it had been published four years ago, but is now a little out of date. Sir Charles Jackson good-humouredly allowed Mr. Cassels to have his say out, remarking that the Commissioners had a little leisure, otherwise they could not listen to every gentleman who resented expressions about "bauble companies" with which the Commissioners had nothing to do. The "leisure" Sir Charles spoke of he owed to the non-appearance of Mr. George Inverarity, who is still, I understand, in Italy, but who will now be formally summoned to appear. This afternoon Mr. Ryland was examined. Mr. John Fleming is to give evidence on Monday, but only with regard to one transaction, which is useful as showing Mr. Blair's way of doing business. Mr. Fleming wanted the use of a large sum of money—10 lacs I believe—which the Elphinstone Company owed W. Nicol and Co., and went to the Bank of Bombay for a loan (it being inconvenient to make the company pay the money at the time). He went armed with securities to show that the Bank could justifiably grant the loan; but Mr. Blair, with a cheery laugh, told Mr. Robertson to let Mr. Fleming have any money he wanted and not to bother about securities; and Mr. Fleming was obliged to protest against such a way of doing business, for, as he argued, if Mr. Blair dealt in this way with one person, he might do so with fifty others in like manner. Mr. D. Robertson, Mr. F. S. Chapman, and Mr. Loshington, will also be examined next week; and in the following week, probably, Sir Bartle Frere. The Secretary will afterwards return to Bombay to wind up the business of the Commission, and expects to be back in London about the middle of January, when the report will be sent in. An attempt will be made to raise a debate on the report in the House of Common next sessions. J. M. M.

A BOMBAY EX-POLICEMAN IN TROUBLE.—Kirwan Perceval Joyce, who was formely in the Bombay police, and afterwards resided at Alexandria, was charged, on November 14, with being drunk, and assaulting Mr. George F. Pardon, editor of the *European Mail*, and smashing his hat, on the previous evening. The prisoner, who was drunk, went up to Mr. Pardon while walking with a friend in Fetter Lane, and asked for drink. When he was refused he struck Mr. Pardon on the head with a stick. He had been following them about for a quarter of an hour, and annoying them. The prisoner said Mr. Pardon had been a good friend to him, and he only wanted to deliver to him a manuscript. His striking him was purely accidental. The prisoner was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour.

THE home papers announce the demise of Mary Buchanan, widow of the late John Mansfield, Esq., of Diggeswell House, Welwyn, Herts, and mother of Lieutenant-General Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army. Mrs Mansfield was the daughter of General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore, Maryland, U.S., and was in her seventy-ninth year at the time of her death, which took place at Charles Street, Berkeley Square, on November 16.

"MADAN v. MADAN AND ANOTHER."—In the Court of Probate and Divorce on Wednesday, November 18, the case of "Madan v. Madan and De Fboren" came before the full court on appeal, a rule having been obtained on the part of the co-respondent calling on the petitioner to show cause why the verdict of the jury should not be reversed, on the ground that the damages (£1,500) were excessive. It appeared that the petitioner was a captain in the English army, and married the respondent abroad. They cohabited until the early part of 1867, and seemed to live on affectionate terms. They went to live at Sandhurst, where they became acquainted with the co-respondent, who was a captain in the 46th, and military instructor at the college, and evidence was given to show that the respondent and the co-respondent formed a criminal intercourse. She confessed her misconduct to her husband, and was twice forgiven by him, but ultimately she left him altogether and went to live with her paramour. The court unanimously refused a new trial, believing that all the fact had been fairly brought before the jury, and that it had acted neither under a misapprehension nor from any undue motive.

ANOTHER ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—Another grand eruption of Mount Vesuvius commenced on November 15, when two new mouths appeared in the cone near the mouths of the eruption of 1855. Copious streams of lava were ejected, and flowed over Atrio del Cavallo towards Fosso Vetrana above the lavas beds of 1855 and 1858. Professor Palmieri considers the eruption to be the usual precursor of a termination to the long series of central eruptions of Mount Vesuvius. On the night of Nov. 16 the upper cone discharged columns of ashes, in the form of gigantic pine trees, illumined by occasional flashes of flame. The eruption presented a sublime and magnificent spectacle. Letters from Naples, dated Nov. 18, state that the eruption continued with undiminished intensity; the lava invading cultivated land, doing considerable damage, and threatening villages beneath. The maximum velocity of the lava is 180 metres per minute. It has not encountered any obstacle, it will now have reached the sea. New cones in active eruption have formed at the foot of the great cone, and from them the two streams of fire flowing into Fosso Vetrana. The great cone emits unfrequent, but formidable explosions, violently ejecting stones and fire amid a dense overhanging cloud of smoke. The sismograph was still greatly disturbed.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 7TH DEC., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was depressed.

Fair Dhollera 8¼d.

The "Nyanza," from Southampton, takes £93,000 in specie for Bombay.

By Telegraph to Alexandria.

LONDON, 26TH NOVEMBER.

A fearful colliery explosion happened to-day near Wigan. At 5 o'clock this afternoon 50 dead bodies had been brought to the surface. It is believed that 350 persons were working in the mine at the time of the explosion, and that few or none of these will be brought out alive.

The following additional members have been returned to Parliament—

Newport—Mr. Marten.

Beverley—Sir H. Edwards and Capt. Kennard.

Tower Hamlets—Mr. Ayrton and Mr. Samuda.

Stroud—Mr. Dickenson and Mr. Winterbotham.

S. W. Riding—Lord Milton and Mr. Beaumont.

It is asserted that England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Italy are unanimous in their views concerning Roumania.

It is announced that the Elections to the Cortes will take place on the 15th December.

Republican and monarchical demonstrations have taken place at Barcelona.

Rothschild has contracted a Spanish loan of four millions sterling.

The "Impartial" of Madrid gives notice of the existence of agitations at Sanant (sic.)

The Italian Chambers assembled on the 24th.

Adrien Mari has been nominated President of the Italian Chambers.

It is stated from Florence that the rumour of Mazzini's death is false, and that he is again convalescent.

An animated debate took place in the Chambers yesterday relative to the execution of Manti Tognetti. A resolution censuring the Papacy was adopted.

The Austrian Hungarian Red Book confirms the peaceful policy of Austria, and declares that, notwithstanding the formidable armaments and military measures that have aroused the most serious misgivings of the Powers, Austria does not apprehend any immediate disturbance.

The Red Book also reviews the position of Roumania with regard to Turkey, and blames the lukewarmness of the Roumanian Government in stopping the filibusters in July last.

The St. Petersburg journals maintain that the Roumanian difficulty ought to be examined from a military point of view.

The "France" of to-day announces a fresh introduction of arms and ammunition into Wallachia.

LORD MAYO AND LORD NAPIER IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, 27TH NOVEMBER.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA arrived on Tuesday, the 24th, and Lord Mayo yesterday. Lord Napier it was thought by several would arrive about the 16th, in time for the Viceroy's ball—*soirée dansante* the cards of invitation called it—but the substance of the telegram received by the chief English officials here soon became known, and then it was confidently asserted that the postponement of the ball from the 16th to the 19th was an economical move on the part of *Chkedive*. All these guesses, however, did not hit the truth. The reason stated for the postponement of the ball from the 16th to the 19th was illness of His Highness, but then, it was argued, even that would not justify a postponement, which was only made known at noon on the day of the night on which the ball was to take place. As the three events are connected in the minds of most here, I have not begun to describe them *seriatim*, but it will probably be best to stick to the chronological order. The ball did take place on the 19th, and then it was found the Viceroy had really been ill. It has been said for some time past that he is suffering from an affection in the throat—the effect of a severe cold caught at some French dramatical performances in Paris. This (His Highness' illness) was probably one cause of the postponement, and the faintest possibility of Lord Napier's arrival was another. There was a third too. The number of invitations were few, and restricted almost entirely to people of position, except where the latter were known to be hostile to the Viceroy. Those left out naturally made a great hubbub about it, and it is said this caused the Viceroy to postpone the ball so that he might have time to inspect the names of the invited himself, and thus leave no doubt about those who were intentionally left out.

The ball itself was a decided success. The rooms, the decorations, the servants in livery, the lights, music, wines, and supper, provided by the proprietor of the Hotel D'Europe, were everything that could be desired. A Bombay friend who was with me pronounced the whole affair as quite equal, and probably superior, to any of your Governor's balls in Bombay. This same friend could explain how difficult it was for anyone not formally invited to get a card of invitation. In fact no one but the Viceroy himself dared to transgress the rules on the subject. Hitherto it has been customary to sneer at the "mixed affair," and at the facility by which a dollar procured admittance when the card was wanting.

The Viceroy himself circulated freely amongst his guests and joined them at supper. When morning appeared, for which I did not wait, I heard His Highness caused the doors to be locked, and all the remaining guests were brought together for a second supper, after which the then clearest headed man remaining—a distinguished English Naval Officer—superintended the important and really necessary work of seeing the lights put out. As for His Highness personally, whom I have had a good continued view of for the first time, I cannot say much. He put me in mind of an abridged edition of Daniel Lambert.

Lord Napier went from the "Endymion" to the railway and left by train for Cairo at 9 A.M., a very short time after the arrival of the frigate in port. So rapid were His Lordship's movements that some of the higher British officials missed meeting him here and followed to Cairo by a later train. The investiture and a ball took place at Cairo on Wednesday, but as I was not there I am unable to give you a detailed account at present. Before Lord Napier's arrival it was stated he purposed visiting the Canal, and Captain McKillop, R. N., the moving spirit, although not as yet the nominal head of the marine department, was to have accompanied him, but as it would be necessary for His Lordship to go over half the ground twice (*i. e.* if he wishes to see the whole Canal without coming back to Alexandria), it is probable he may satisfy himself with a simple inspection at Ismailia and again at Chaloof and Suez. Therefore he may leave for Bombay on an early day.

Lord Mayo arrived yesterday as a private gentleman, and was met by our Consul General in plain clothes. I believe the wishes of His Lordship were consulted in the matter. After all, this augurs well for one who holds such a high and responsible post. As I am simply the correspondent of the "Gazette" and in no way responsible for its views or politics, nor the "Gazette" for mine, I think I may be allowed to express an idea that has struck me in connexion with Lord Mayo's appointment and the tone in which it has been spoken of by the press. One of your best Governors General was previous to his going out to India a postmaster. Now St. Martin's le Grand has produced and does contain some very eminent men, but still I doubt if it be the proper training school for a great sovereign or statesman as your Governor General must be. Lord Mayo, I think, must have had in Ireland a better and more suitable training for his present post than the great and good Lord Canning could possibly have had at the General Post Office, London. Even if the absurdity of nationality were urged against Lord Mayo, there is Sir John Lawrence's career to give the lie to the insane and mischievous twaddle that had helped so much for seven hundred years to make Ireland and England regard each other as "aliens in blood, in religion, and language." Now for the first time there is a probability of chronic rebellion and discontent ceasing in Ireland, and it seems to me not impossible that any interference with Lord Mayo's appointment might be turned or twisted by the Fenians to stir up that ill-feeling which a certain class in both countries have always seemed to have so much at heart.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 7th Dec., to Saturday, 12th Dec., 1868.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	9,007	15	4
House Rate	7,097	9	6
License Tax	251	0	0
Police Rate	4,191	5	0
Lighting do	2,487	3	1
Water do	8,555	11	6
Halalcore Cess	1,490	13	9
Market Fees	814	14	9
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.			...
Miscellaneous Fees	2,227	1	8
Fines and Penalties			...
Total Rs...	36,123	10	7

NOSHERWANJEE COYAJEE,
For Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY.

THE s. s. *Comorin*, Captain Turner, sailed yesterday to the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with Madame Louise and Mr. Abell of the Grant American Circus, as passengers for Kurrachee.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by the Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, we learn that during the month of November last 29,792 lbs. of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 10,350, were shipped from the ports in Sind to Liverpool.

IT will be seen from an advertisement in another column, that the G. I. P. Railway Company will issue first and second class tickets on the 23rd instant and intervening days to the 28th, which will be available for return on any day up to the end of the month.

A CASHIER in the Currency Department named Narayen Crustna brought a charge before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court yesterday, against two Hindoos for stealing and disposing of four notes for Rs. 200 each. The case was adjourned.

WASSOODEW BUNDAJI, who was accused in the Fort Police Court by Alibhoy Mahomed of criminal breach of trust (as we have already reported), was yesterday discharged, and the complainant was ordered by Mr. Nana Morojee to pay him Rs. 30 as costs.

THE charge against Mahomed Shaw Burkhut Shaw for stealing jewels valued at Rs. 3,450, and which had belonged to a late Nawab, was called in the Fort Police Court yesterday and the defendant, who had been bailed for R. 6,000, was discharged.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Parsee community will be held this day at 3 o'clock in the large rooms of the "Abbless Baug," to adopt a petition against some of the provisions of the Native Marriage Bill, now before the Legislative Council of India, so far as they effect the Parsees.

WE observe that the distribution of prizes in connection with the St. Mary's Institution takes place tomorrow evening. There will, on the occasion, be a theatrical representation, and music also will be provided; and as the surplus receipts will be devoted to scholarships, there will doubtless be a good attendance.

TO-DAY the s. s. *Dacca*, with the ships *Atmosphere* and *Yorrick* in tow, proceeds to Kurrachee with the 3rd Sind Horse. The *Dacca* will take Captain Malden, Lieutenant Gordon, Dr. Roach, 92 rank and file of the 3rd Sind Horse with 11 followers. On board the *Atmosphere* there will be 29 men, 45 followers, 72 horses, 32 ponies, 3 mules, and 8 bullocks. The *Yorrick* takes a commissariat officer, 128 ranks and file, and 113 horses.

WE received yesterday a copy of the report of the Special Committee of the Bench of Justices, appointed on the 26th August last "to inquire whether it is expedient that any and what alterations or reductions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, or in any or which of them." The report has been printed for circulation amongst the Justices. It appears that the Committee's report on the subject of the Municipal Act is to be submitted hereafter.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Baboo Raghoo and Govind Baboo were charged with stealing two annas belonging to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. Mr. J. Ryan, traffic manager of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, was examined, and it seemed that the first prisoner was a peon and the other a watchman in the service of the Elphinstone L & P. Co. It was their duty to collect one pice from every cart that passed and they had stolen two annas of that money. They were sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six weeks.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, Futtey Ali Corroodeen, residing in Shaik Memon Street, aid an information before Mr. Nana Morojee accusing Ramdyal Lalla Moolchund of theft of property, valued at Rs. 765. Complainant is at druggist and deals in gold and silver ornaments. He stated that one night lately he left his shop locked up, and on returning in the morning foun that a hole had been made in the ceiling and property abstracted. Defendant, who lived above had disappeared, and so complainant charged him with the theft. A warrant was granted.

FROM the report of the general character and prospects of the season of the Ahmednuggur collectorate, we learn that in the talookas of Jumkhier and Kurjat, Kopergaum, &c., the crop was said to have been near the average. In some of the talookas the crops suffered considerably from want of rain, and in some villages failed altogether. Owing to want of sufficient rain there was reason to apprehend a scarcity of water in some talookas, and the Mamlutdars of Nuggur and Saurirgaum have already reported that the scarcity had commenced to be felt. The state of public health had been generally good. Cholera prevailed to a slight extent in some talookas of the collectorate.

SEVERAL charges of cheating have been brought in the Fort Police Court against Dewchund Damodhur and others by a number of native merchants. The informations state that the defendants got goods on promise of cash payment, but that they have made away with the material without giving payment. The amount are generally large, and one complainant states his belief that the total in all the cases is about Rs. 30,000. One of the cases—at the instance of Hurjeevun Jadhowjee—was before Mr. Connon yesterday, in which Dewchund, Lukha Poonji and Vullubram Coobher were charged with cheating. Lukha was discharged, and the case against the others was adjourned.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Succoo Nunnoo. Tanoo Nunnoo, brother of the deceased, said he last saw the deceased alive at 8 P.M. yesterday. Witness slept on the verandah of the hut he lived in, and deceased slept by the side of his charpoy. At about midnight witness was awakened by a kick from the deceased. There was no light, and he at once cried out "Succoo is tearing his throat;" whereupon one Nannee Kurauru came out of his room with a light. He saw that the deceased's throat had been cut, and that he was endeavouring to tear the wound wider with his hands. Nannee called a sepoy, who came and took the deceased to the Jamsetjee Hospital. For about the last four days deceased was suffering from pains in the stomach and was at the same time labouring under derangement of the mind. Mr. Anderson, chief apothecary of the hospital, stated that the deceased was quite sensible when admitted into hospital. His clothes were saturated with blood which had come from a very large and gaping incised wound in the upper and front part of the throat. Mr. Anderson was of opinion that death was caused by the injuries he had described, and that such injuries might have been inflicted by the deceased himself whilst in a state of deliruim or temporary insanity. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased committed suicide whilst labouring under temporary insanity consequent upon illness.

ZOROASTRIANISM.

MR. K. R. CAMA, than whom no other Parsee gentleman has devoted more time and attention to the study of the Zoroastrian literature and religion, gave his second lecture on the era of Yezdezird, the last of the Zoroastrian monarchs, at 3 P. M. on Sunday last, at Abbless Baug. Upwards of two hundred Parsees were present on the occasion. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was called to the chair. This meeting was particularly convened for the purpose of eliciting discussion on the important subject. The lecturer was listened to most attentively for about two hours and a half. Several questions were raised by a number of gentlemen, to whom Mr. Cama gave the most satisfactory answers. In fact, he carried the audience entirely with him. At the conclusion of Mr. Cama's address the chairman thanked him for the interesting discourse which he had delivered and for his disinterested exertions on behalf of his community. In former years, Mr. Dosabhoy remarked, the subject had created great excitement, and no one would approach its consideration with calmness, so great was then the prejudices between the two sects of the Parsees. But now, he observed they had all grown wiser and were more accustomed to discuss questions fairly without hurting any one's feeling. He particularly commended Mr. Cama for giving his lecture, not in the spirit of a partizan, but in a fair and impartial manner, and said that if they followed him and pursued their investigations in the same spirit, they should soon lead themselves to the right conclusion.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—14TH DEC.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

LOITERING.—A European loafer named John Cook, who is well-known to the police, was charged with loitering at Chowpatty on the night of Sunday without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

(COMMISSIONERS—SIR CHARLES JACKSON, PRESIDENT, MAJOR MCLEOD INNES, AND MAXWELL MELVILL, ESQ.)

FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

THE Commission resumed on Friday, the 13th November, when Mr. Archibald D. Robertson was sworn and examined.

[MR. A. D. ROBERTSON'S EVIDENCE.]

By the President—Q. I believe that you are a retired member of the Bombay Civil Service? A. I am.—Q. I believe that you were Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the years 1863 and 1864? A. I was.—But before the Commissioners proceed to take my evidence I wish to have their permission to make a statement. It is this, that in March last, when I left India, I was not aware that a Commission had been appointed to enquire into the losses of the Bank of Bombay—in fact I understood that the Government had consented to have no formal enquiry. I had stated to His Excellency the Governor, as far back as November last, my intention to retire from the service in March, giving that as the reason for being permitted to refuse an appointment which he was then good enough to offer me. Notwithstanding that, had I known that the Commission were coming to Bombay, I should have felt it my duty to have offered to give my evidence in Bombay before them. This I explained to Sir Stafford Northcote on my arrival in England, but I think it desirable to state it now here.—Q. When were you appointed Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government? A. I was appointed Secretary in May 1860. I think at that time I had charge only of the Public Works Departments and the General Department. Subsequently, in 1861, I was put in charge of the Revenue and the Financial Departments.—Q. I understand you to have been Chief Secretary to the Government? A. I acted as Chief Secretary to the Government.—Q. When were you appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay? A. In 1863, I think.—Q. At what time of 1863?—A. The beginning of 1863—I think so—I am not sure—it might have been the end of 1862.—Q. When were you appointed a Government director of the Bank of Bombay? A. When I became Financial Secretary to the Government.—Q. When was that? A. In 1861.—Q. Did you sit regularly after that? A. Yes; up to 1864—the 21st of April 1864.—Q. You were a director then when the Act 10 of 1863 passed? A. I was.—Q. When did you resign the appointment of Government director? A. In 1864. I left Bombay at the end of April or May 1864 and did not return again.—Q. Your last sitting at the board was on the 12th of May? A. The 21st April, I think. President—No: it was on the 12th of May, and you were appointed on the weekly committee on the 26th May. Witness—Was I present at a meeting in May 1864? President—Yes. Witness—Then it must have been so.—Q. Then you were appointed a member of the weekly committee? A. I went to Mahableshwar on the 14th May 1864, and never returned to Bombay, excepting I think for a couple of days, until I returned to England in September.—Q. Then how came you to be appointed on the weekly committee on the 26th of May? A. I came to be appointed because I had not been officially gazetted out. President—I see that Mr. Jacomb put you down as not being his place at the board till the 9th of June? A. That may be. I have a note (I am afraid that I have not brought it with me) from the Assistant Secretary in Bombay, giving the dates of my absence from Bombay, and he there puts down—"Proceeded to Mahableshwar 14th May 1864." President—I see that you were absent from the 14th July 1863 till the 29th of October 1863. A. Yes—I was at Poona.—Q. Did you attend the Bank regularly after the 29th of October 1863? A. I cannot say that I did. The board minutes will show I did attend pretty regularly: occasionally other business prevented my attending.—Q. The first point to which I wish to call your attention is the Act 10 of 1863. What part did the Executive Government take in the preparation of that Act? A. The first step was in 1861, it having been decided to withdraw from the banks their right of issuing notes, and to have a Government paper currency.—Q. We know that history, but I want to know what part the Government of Bombay took in the preparation of the Act? A. In consequence of these changes the Government of India called upon the Government of Bombay in 1861 to inform them of what alterations would be requisite in the law to carry out these modifications. In compliance with this request I submitted to the Government law officers an interleaved copy of the original charter of the Bank of Bombay. This is it, showing in the margin the modifications which it appeared to me would be desirable.—Q. I am not asking at present what you did, but I want to know what part the Executive Government took—that is to say, the Governor in Council? A. I will explain it if you will permit me. This having been submitted to the Government law officers, it was returned by them with an opinion from Mr. Westropp to say that they could not take upon themselves the responsibility to draft a bill, and that we ought to call upon the directors of the Bank to require their solicitors to prepare a complete draft which would be submitted to them.—Q. We know all that. Do you know of any minute or resolution of the Executive Government upon this Act 10 of 1863? A. It passed through a good many stages. All these papers were submitted to the Government. I do not know that there was any formal minute. There were draft letters submitted. President—There are two minutes which are referred to at page seventy-nine of the Blue Book. There was a memorandum as to which it is stated—"This approved of by His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Messrs. Inverarity and Frere, the Government solicitors were addressed to the effect suggested in paragraphs 1 and 2 there of, and requested to modify the provisions of the bill to the effect that the Bank shall not deal in foreign exchanges, except to such extent and in such manner as the Governor of Bombay in Council may specially authorize." And then again down below it is stated—"The following minute (dated 24th January 1860) was recorded by His Excellency the Governor and concurred in by the Honorable Mr. Inverarity:—'These papers should be transferred to the Legislative Department with the view that the bill amended, as suggested in paragraph 4 of the opinion of the Advocate General, be published in the *Government Gazette*' in accordance with Rule 12 of the rules for regulating the conduct of business in the Legislative Council." Is there any other minute?—We asked in Bombay, and we were told that there was none. Witness—I believe not.—Q. You do not remember ever seeing any other Government minute of the Executive Council? A. I do not, the practice was that the Secretary took the papers personally to the Governor, and took his instructions upon them, and they were circulated: but very frequently no formal minutes were passed. Upon the instruction so received a letter was addressed to the Government of India, or any other authority.—Q. Then I am to understand that the Government and Council, in the Executive Council, wrote no minute on the policy or principle of this act? A. They wrote no minute—they relied upon the law officers.—Q. This bill appears to have been referred then to the Financial Department? A. Yes.—Q. And it was for a considerable time under discussion there? Witness—Do you mean the Government of India, or the Government of Bombay? President—The Government of Bombay. A. Yes. Q.—That came under your cognizance? A. Yes. President—I will refer you to a letter of your own, dated 31st January 1867. It is found at page 104 of the Blue Book. You say—"I had the honour to have charge of the bill before the Council, but in moving the first reading of it I did not, I must say, consider it requisite to institute any comparison between it and the bills granting fresh charters to the Banks of Bengal and Madras; all that it seemed necessary for me to do was to point out the principal charges, which, as compared with the old charter, the bill proposed to effect. On remarking on section 31 of the draft, which corresponds with section 32 of the bill as finally passed, I did not, however, make special allusion to the words referred to in the extract from the despatch in question, and I may state, from my knowledge as well as from my recollection of what took place, both while the draft was under consideration and while the bill was before the Council, that these words did not attract attention on the part of anyone. There is no doubt I think that they crept into the bill simply in consequence of the phraseology of the English Joint Stock Company's Act having been followed in the preparation of the draft. It will be observed from paragraphs 52 and 54 of the Summary that I had the honour of suggesting that the wording of the Act for the Bank of Bengal should be adopted in preference, but for the reasons stated in paragraphs 53 and 56, that suggestion was not acted upon, which of course it is now to be regretted was not done." Then I ask you did you institute any comparison between this draft Act and the Act for the Bank of Bengal? A. I did, so far that I put, I think the corresponding sections against the draft. I should like to see what I actually did: it is a long period since. I find here a copy of the draft with marginal annotations, as for instance against section 6—"The word made use of does not occur in Section 39 of the Bengal Act, otherwise the substance is precisely similar"; and such like notes. Q. Did you make any comparison between the two Acts to show in what respect they differed in point of principle? A. I did to a certain degree, but I admit that I did not properly weigh the precise bearing of all the words.—Q. If you had ascertained the difference of principle to have been great, I suppose that you would have felt it your duty to lay those differences before the Executive Council? A. I should.—Q. That which you laid before the Council is to be found in paragraphs 52 and 54 of the Summary at page 77 of the Blue Book? A. Yes. President—In paragraph 52 there is the following letter from yourself to the Bank of Bombay:—"In forwarding extract paragraphs 49 to 55 of a despatch from the Secretary of State to the address of the Government of India, No. 158, dated 16th September 1862, on the subject of the transfer to banks of the business hitherto transacted at the Government Treasuries, and the introduction of the Government Paper Currency in India, I am directed to transmit copy of the Draft Bill for the re-incorporation and re-constitution of the Bank of Bombay, as prepared by the Bank's solicitor and revised by the Government law officers, on the margin of which I have caused to be shown the corresponding sections of Act 4 of 1862 for the re-constitution of the Bank of Bengal; and in drawing the attention of your directors to the verbosity of the Bombay bill as compared with the Bengal Act, I am instructed to suggest that, for many reasons, the wording as well as the order of the provisions of the latter should be adhered to as far as possible." Is it not clear from the wording of that letter that your objections to the Act were not objections founded upon principle, but to the verbosity and the arrangement of the Act? A. The objection to the verbosity was so far as the wording of the Act of the Bank of Bengal was simpler and more easy to be understood. The Act for the Bank of Bombay had long repetitions as it were of the different provisions, and how far they affected the thing or not, and I felt that it would be easier and more satisfactory to have a simpler wording.—Q. Is it not clear from that letter, that your objection to the Act was an objection confined to its verbosity and arrangement and not extending to its principle? A. Yes. —Q. In paragraph 54 you laid a letter before the Executive Council with the following memorandum:—"Submitted to the Honourable Board with a suggestion that the opinion of the Government law officers be taken as to the advisableness or otherwise of adhering to the wording of the bill as drawn, for the reasons stated by the Bank's solicitors; or whether it would not be preferable to adopt the wording of the Act for the re-constitution of the Bank of Bengal." Is not that the same? A. Yes; I felt that the Act for the Bank of Bengal was one which I could understand, and the other was one of which I could not quite understand the whole, as worded.—Q. What is the meaning of the last paragraph in your letter on page 105—It will be observed from paragraphs 52 and 54 of the Summary, that I had the honour of suggesting that the wording of the Act for the Bank of Bengal should be adopted in preference, but for the reasons stated in paragraphs 53 and 56, that suggestion was not acted upon, which of course it is now to be regretted was not done." Why was it to be regretted if it was only the wording and the verbosity, and the arrangement, which was objected to? A. Because it is alleged that it gave powers which have created the losses which have since occurred. President—Any alteration in the mere wording and arrangement would never have affected any change in its principle. I do not understand your paragraph! Witness—If the wording of the Bengal Act had been adhered to, this clause out of which it is supposed that the losses have originated would not have appeared in the Act. And it is, therefore, to be regretted now, after the experience, that that suggestion was not acted upon.—Q. Then do you intend to say that you really did mean to suggest that the principle of the Act of the Bank of Bengal would have been better than this? A. I supposed that the principle corresponded and was similar.—Q. The principle of the two Acts? A. Yes.—Q. Did you read them? A. I did.—Q. Did you read Act 10? A. I did. I most carefully read it.—Q. Did you ever point out to the Government the differences between the two Acts? A. As I state, and as is contained in that letter I think a copy of the draft was submitted to the Bank directors showing the corresponding sections in the Act of the Bank of Bengal.—Q. But did it show the differences in principle? A. It did not refer to them in detail. President—The effect of this paragraph is to suggest that you pointed out the differences in the Act, whereas in point of fact it does not appear that you did, but that you rather threw the blame on somebody else. Witness—Pardon me. I merely point out that if by a fortuitous chance (I do not wish to take credit for it), my suggestion had been acted upon everything would have gone right. President—I do not see that at all. You meant only that the Act would not have been so verbose but with no alteration of principle. Witness—But if the wording of the Act of the Bank of Bengal had been acted upon, the result would have been different. Q. Do you mean by "the wording," in fact a different principle altogether. Do you mean, for example, that bills should not be discounted without two names? A. I mean that it would have been better if word for word the Act for the Bank of Bengal had been adopted, for this reason, that the bill was originally prepared not to be brought in by the Government of Bombay, but by submission to the Legislature of India. I felt that if we adopted an Act which had been passed by the Government of India themselves, they would approve of it, and there would be no other measure. I, therefore, thought that it would be proper and more judicious to take word for word the Act for the Bank of Bengal.—Q. Then do you mean to say that it was not the deliberate intention of all parties that that Act should be much less restrictive than the old Act? A. No? I refer you to an opinion.—Q. Are you not aware that it was the deliberate intention of all parties that that Act should be much less restrictive. A. Yes.—Q. And did not the very original draft contain words reciting that the provisions of Act 3 of 1840 were imperfect or unnecessarily restrictive? A. Yes.—Q. Then how do you mean to say that you proposed that the exact words of the Act of the Bank of Bengal should be adopted? A. I merely state the fact which is on record, that it was proposed by me that the wording of the Act of the Bank of Bengal should be adopted.—Q. But not its principle? A. If I adopted its wording I should adopt its principle.—Q. I do not think that anyone will say that that was the meaning of your suggestions to the Government. Were you acquainted with the policy of the Government at that time? Witness—In what respect? President—As to the passing of this Act. A. There were despatches from the Secretary of State giving us general instructions from the Secretary of State which referred to the transfer of the Government treasuries, taking away the right of issue of Government paper, and that they were to be, as formerly, banks of discount and not to have the right of exchange. Those were general instructions from the Secretary of State.—Q. We all know that perfectly, but I want to know what was the policy of the Government. You were an executive officer. What did you understand to be the policy of the Government with respect to this Act 10 of 1863 as to the privileges of the Bank? A. I considered generally that they were to be unrestricted in their general business with the exception of bills of exchange.—Q. They were to be unrestricted in their general business except as to foreign bills of exchange? A. Yes.—Q. If that was the case, how could you possibly have adopted the wording of the Act of the Bank of Bengal? A. Because I saw that it was simpler and easier to be understood.—Q. That was on account of the arrangement of the Act for the Bank of Bombay and its verbosity? A. Yes.—Q. But not as to its principle? A. I do not wish to argue the point with the Commission.—Q. Was there any desire of the Government that the free-trade principle should as far as possible be applied to the Government Bank? Witness—May I read a part of an opinion by Mr. Bickersteth, the Government solicitor, in reference to this question? President—That is not an answer to my question. I want now to know what was the policy of the Government? Witness—May I read a paragraph from a Despatch of the Secretary of State? President—Yes, if it is material to the framing of the Act. Witness—It is a very long despatch from the Secretary of State: one about 50 or 60 paragraphs long. President—That is no answer to my question. I want now to know what was the policy of the Government? Witness—May I read a paragraph from a Despatch of the Secretary of State? President—Yes, if it is material to the framing of the Act. Witness—It is a very long despatch from the Secretary of State: one about 50 or 60 paragraphs long. President—That is no answ

this enquiry began? A. No. President—That was one of the first things which we found out. What were the duties of the weekly committee during the time when you were a director? A. They were chiefly, or I may say, entirely, with regard to the passing of any application for discount.—Q. Did they attend at the Bank? A. No; they did not.—Q. How were they consulted? A. A memorandum was drawn up by the secretary, stating the nature of the application, and it was put into a small locked box, of which each director had a key, and it came round, and the application was passed. President—These are the whole of the discount minutes which we can find for the year 1864. [Showing some documents to the witness.] The weekly committee, I think, do not seem to have been very active? A. It could only be whatever the secretary laid before them. They could not take steps upon what they were not aware of, if loans were made without their knowledge.—Q. Were you aware, whether at that time, down to the time when your retired from the direction, they were in the habit of consulting Cowasjee Jehanghier and Premchund Roychund as to the bills? A. During the period that I was connected with the Bank, Premchund Roychund had nothing whatever to do with it. I am not aware that he was ever consulted. Cowasjee Jehanghier was a director, and the practice was, when natives applied for discount, to consult the native directors, because they were supposed to know more of the position, and status, and credit of the natives than the mercantile directors could do. Therefore the practice was, in the first place, to ask a native director what he had to say about it, and if he reported favourably the application then went on to a mercantile director, and it came to the Government director.—Q. Then, in point of fact, do you undertake to say that Premchund was never consulted? A. Not to my knowledge. Of course I only speak within my own knowledge.—Q. I believe that you were secretary to the Government at the time when the Kalbadavie branch was established? Witness—I should like to know the date of it? President—It was in June or July 1864? A. Then I must have been.—Q. This is a letter from Mr. D. Robertson to you, and at the back you will see your sanction for the establishment of the Kalbadavie branch? A. Yes.—Q. That is your handwriting, is it not on the part of the Government? A. Yes; and my signature.—Q. Did you take any opinion upon the legality of establishing that branch bank? A. I am sorry to say that I did not.—Q. Did you look at the clause of the Act authorising the establishment of branch banks? A. No; I do not think that I did at that time. I knew that the Bank had the right, with the sanction of the Government to establish branches.—Q. Looking at the correspondence, it appears that the Bank authorities themselves asked for leave to establish a branch in Bombay? A. Yes; I am aware from what occurred here the other day, that they had no legal right to do it. President—It was a most unfortunate and disastrous Act? A. I am sorry to say that it was.—Q. Nineteen lacs were lost in that branch. Was that proposition laid before the Government at all? A. I presume that it was. It probably might have been mentioned in the Council, and have been passed in that way.—Q. You certainly would not have sanctioned it without getting the orders of the Government? A. No; I would not.—Q. There is a precis made on the back of a letter from the secretary of the bank. What is that for? A. Whenever papers came in, a precis was put on the back of them, and upon those papers which were circulated, you will see the initial of the member of the Council. Probably that paper might have been received on a day on which they were going to have a meeting of the Council, and I wrote my name upon it.—Q. Did you, or did you not, take the orders of the Government upon that subject? A. I think that I must have done so. Everything was circulated or laid before the Board.—Q. And you have no doubt in your own mind, that it was sanctioned by the Government? A. That it was reported to them.—Q. Notwithstanding that there are no initials? A. Yes.—Q. You proposed it in Council? A. Yes. President—My colleague directs my attention to another point. You put on the back of the document—"Bank of Bombay. Establishment of branches in the Mofussil." How came that to be put there when it was just the contrary? A. It appears that the clerk who made that was more accurate than myself.—Q. He could not have called Kalbadavie in the mofussil? A. Of course not. That was the heading for the index.—Q. You were not aware that there was any lending of shares in your time? A. I was not.—Q. You were not aware of the practice of lending money for shares to be bought, and then for the shares to be deposited for safe custody? A. I was not.—Q. I believe that you lived with Mr. Cassels, did you not? A. No; I did not. He lived with me when he came back to India. Before that we never lived together.—Q. You did not live with him before that? A. No.—Q. You did live with him at some time? A. Then I did.—Q. I believe that you are a great friend of his? A. Yes; I am.—Q. I believe that you had great joint transactions with Mr. Cassels, had you not? A. No; I had not.—Q. Have you not had any joint transactions as speculations? A. No; but I will be perfectly frank with you. I had allotments given to me of certain shares. Mr. Cassels was good enough to sell these shares for me, and to realise the amounts, and he held the proceeds. He did invest some of that money in shares for me which I will mention to you. I was called upon by the secretary to this Commission to bring my bank account, which I have done.—Q. You got the allotments of shares? A. I did.—Q. Will you kindly tell me what shares you got allotted to you? A. I got, in the first place, 150 shares in the Joint Stock Bank Corporation, afterwards called the Asiatic Banking Corporation. That was about April 1863. I held those shares for about a year and parted with them then.—Q. When did you sell them? Just look at your banking book, and tell us? A. I sold many banking book.—Q. They were sold by Mr. Cassels for you? A. Yes.—Q. In 1864? A. In 1864.—Q. Will you kindly point out the item in your book which represents the money which you received for those shares? A. It is not in my book. Mr. Cassels realised the proceeds for me, and I left that money in his hands.—Q. What other allotments did you receive? A. Perhaps before answering that question, I may be permitted to state that this allotment of Asiatic Bank shares was the only allotment which I received whilst I was a director of the Bank of Bombay. I have no wish to withhold any information with regard to my private affairs which the Commission may desire, but it is a fact which I think should be prominently noted, that whilst I was a director of the Bank of Bombay, with the exception of these shares, I had no allotments.—Q. When did you apply for your allotments in the Financial Association of India and China? A. I think that it came out in June. I am not certain. It must have been about May or June 1864.—Q. When did you apply for those allotments? A. I cannot recollect the exact date.—Q. Were not the allotments actually made on the 1st of June? A. They may have been. It was about that time.—Q. When did you apply for them? A. A short time before.—Q. How long before? A. It may have been ten days or it may have been a fortnight. I do not know.—Q. I believe that you received about the same time an allotment of four Back Bay shares? A. I received altogether nine Back Bay shares.—Q. You received five in another name? A. Yes; five were in Mr. Cassels' name. It was thus: I was absent from Bombay at the time when the allotments were made. I wrote to Mr. Cassels requesting him to pay the deposit and to take up the shares for me.—Q. In doing so; he thought that it would be advisable for you not to hold the whole nine, but probably to sell some of them? A. My intention was certainly to hold a portion of these shares permanently, and to sell a portion of them. As he had no power of attorney from me to act for me, he thought that it would facilitate his disposing of these shares if he took them in his own name, and that he could then part with them if he got my permission to do so. On his writing to me to tell me that he had done this, I expressed my great regret to him that he had done it; and he then went to endeavour to have the shares all put into my name, but he was, I believe, told that the lists had been completed, and that the matter must rest; and to prevent any misunderstanding on the part of anyone with regard to that point, I always, when the matter was referred to, stated that I had nine shares. President—When did you apply for those Back Bay shares? It is fair to you to say that they were allotted on the 1st of July, after you were a director. When did you apply for them? A. I may have applied at the end of May. Probably I may have probably got my letter to you about the time. Had you any other allotments during the time, or near the time, that you were a director of the Bank of Bombay? A. As you have all information you perhaps will be able to tell me that I had taken up 100 Indian Peninsula Bank shares. I forget at this moment.—Q. Can you them in your own name? A. Yes; I believe.—I have looked through the allotment book myself. I do not remember seeing them? Witness—I think it was so. I am not certain; but I put down 100, in might be that.—Q. When were they issued? A. those things were issued from June onwards. I cannot state the exact date.—Q. Are you quite sure that those Indian Peninsula shares were in your own name? A. I believe so. I do not recollect anything to the contrary. I have a distinct recollection about it; but I think that I had those 50 shares.—Q. Those were issued about June? A. Yes; I think that they were.—Q. Can you say when you applied for those shares? A. I cannot. I had no other allotments whatever before leaving India. What I have mentioned were the only allotments which I had. I had 150 Asiatic Bank shares, and 50 or 100 of the Financial Association shares.—Q. There were 100 of the Financial Association shares? A. Yes.—Q. When had you the shares of the new issue? A. I had some of the new issue. I had also 30 Indian Peninsula Bank shares and the nine Back Bay shares, and after I left India, I got some Port Canning shares whilst I was in England, but I made no application for them. My friend Mr. Cassels made application for them.—Q. Twenty Port Canning shares were issued on the 1st of February 1865? A. I was in England at the time.—Q. To whom did you apply for the Joint Stock Corporation shares? A. I made an application in the general way, just as any one else would do.—Q. To whom? A. To the promoters; to no one in particular that I recollect.—Q. Do you not know who were the persons who started that company? A. Yes; I know who started that company, but I do not recollect whom I addressed. I may have addressed their secretary, or their manager, or whoever it was.—Q. You do not remember through whose influence you obtained those 150 shares? A. I suppose that I might have got them through Mr. Scott.—Q. You did not ask any native? A. I did not, that I recollect.—Q. You did not ask Premchund Roychund or Cowasjee Jehanghier? A. I do not think that I saw Premchund Roychund. I was never introduced to him until 1864.—Q. How much was paid up on each share? A. I think that it was 200 rupees. I am not certain; 120 I think it was first of all. I forget whether it was so, or whether the whole amount was called up.—Q. What did you realise by the sale of those shares? A. I realized a profit of 40,000 rupees.—Q. Have you your account with Mr. Cassels' house? A. No; Mr. Cassels did not render me any memorandum of the transaction until he himself came home in 1865; and before I went out to India in 1866, I destroyed it with a number of other papers which I was destroying at the time.—Q. You, however, admit that you made a profit of 40,000 rupees? A. Yes.—Q. To whom did you apply for your Back Bay shares? A. To Mr. Scott.—Q. Through whose influence did you get them? A. Through Mr. Scott's I presume, I am not aware that I had any influence with any one else. Q. Did you apply to Cowasjee Jehanghier? A. No; I did not.—Q. Or Premchund Roychund? A. No; I did not.—Q. What did you realize by the sale of these nine Back Bay shares? A. Two were sold for Rs. 18,000 premium each; two for Rs. 20,000 premium each; three for Rs. 23,000 premium each; and two for Rs. 25,000 premium each; making a total of Rs. 1,95,000 profit.—Q. You do not know when it was that you applied for those shares? A. I think about the end of May. President—That is the reason why I wanted to know particularly the date of your resignation. Witness—At that time, the Back Bay scheme had nothing to do with the Bank of Bombay.—Q. As to the 100 shares in the Finance Association of India and China, to whom did you apply for those shares? A. I forget whether I asked Mr. Willis, a member of the firm of Forbes and Company, or whether I made an application to the manager of the proposed company.—Q. Did you apply to any native? A. I did not, most certainly. I applied to no native for any share.—Q. What was paid up on those shares? A. I think that it was Rs. 100 a share.—Q. When did you sell those shares? A. I do not recollect now, but I sold them at a considerable profit. I do not recollect exactly when I sold them.—Q. Do you know the profit? A. Yes; I sold them at 80 per cent. premium, at a profit to about 30,000 rupees.—Q. To whom did you apply for the Indian Peninsula shares? A. I applied to the office for an allotment. I may not have had those Indian Peninsula shares, but I have an indistinct recollection that I had them. President—I am surprised at your saying that you had them in your own name. Witness—To my recollection I had only 30.—Q. Are you quite certain that they were in your own name? A. I am not quite certain now.—Q. Was not Mr. Cassels in the habit of taking shares for you and putting forward his name? A. No; with the exception of the five Back Bay shares everything stood in my own name.—Q. Did not you enter into any mercantile transactions or speculations of other kinds with Mr. Cassels? A. No; Mr. Cassels sold these allotments for me and realised the amounts. I left the money in his hands to be invested for me with the object of doing what was best for me, and he did invest it. The first thing was in buying Bank of Bengal shares. I think that I bought ten altogether, and ten new ones were allotted. I held these shares till May 1866, when I instructed the Oriental Bank's manager in London (I was in England at the time) to dispose of them, and very unfortunately for me, to remit the amount to Bombay and to put it in Bombay Bank shares instead.—Q. I ask you, did not Mr. Cassels invest money for you in mercantile or other speculations? A. He invested it in shares.—Q. Any other shares besides these? A. I will presently tell you. He bought 190 Asiatic Bank shares, for me, and 130 Financials.—Q. What Financial Company was that? A. The Financial of India and China. He also bought some Bombay Bank shares, most of which I hold to the present day. Besides that I had no other transactions. President—Premchund Roychund told us:—"I think Mr. A. D. Robertson and Mr. Cassels must have had joint transactions. Mr. A. D. Robertson bought and sold shares." Witness—None except what I have mentioned to you, those are the only shares which I have bought.—Q. Are you quite sure that you have never entered into any joint transactions and speculations with Mr. Cassels? A. None.—Q. He has done nothing more for you, than invest this money in the way which you have mentioned? A. Nothing. The 190 Asiatic Bank shares and the 130 Financials he afterwards disposed of, and the money went into the Bank of Bombay.—Q. Perhaps you will be able to explain to me some of the items in your account with the Bank of Bombay. First of all there appears to your credit in 1863? A. I have only from the 1st of July 1863.—Q. Were not you in debt to the Bank of Bombay in the first part of the year? A. Yes.—Q. And you got credit with the Bank about May of that year? A. Yes.—Q. On the 29th of September 1863, you discounted a bill:—"A. D. Robertson and E. P. Robertson Rs. 13,734"? A. Yes; Rs. 14,000. On the opposite side of my account you will find that I made a payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Oriental Bank. It was to meet that. A bill had been drawn upon me from England, which I had to meet at that time through the Oriental Bank.—Q. On the 5th of February 1864; there is—"Received from Peel, Cassels, and Co., Rs. 17,498"? A. Yes; on the 5th of February 1864. I have a little pencil note written on this at the time:—"Balance of mother's remittance." With reference to this, I would explain that a part of my father's estate was in Bombay Bank shares. As executrix to the estate, my mother became entitled to take up 55 new shares, and she made a remittance to me of a part of this money, and the rest I found in India to take up these 55 shares on account of the estate, and this is a part of that money. Q. How did you receive it from Peel, Classes, and Company? A. I must have got a draft which Mr. Cassels realised for me and paid in. When I wanted a bill of that sort, I gave the bill to him, and he paid it over to the Bank to allow me credit for it.—Q. You got that money sent in? A. Yes.—Q. Was it for investment? A. It was to take up 55 new shares to which the estate was entitled.—Q. It was for investment in Bank of Bombay shares? A. Yes.—Q. On the 15th of February, I find you received 9,000 rupees. I exclude from this account all the salary, and all sums under 1,000 rupees? A. Against this Rs. 9,000 you will see:—"W. W. R." My brother remitted another 9,000 rupees for my mother towards the amount.—President—Let me look at that. (The witness handed the book to the Chairman.) Witness—The fact is, she told him that if he could take up some of these shares himself, he might have them.—Q. On the same day there is Rs. 1,240? A. Yes.—Q. What is that? A. I do not know. It was some small payment. I cannot say what it was.—Q. The next item is on the 16th of February—"Received 7,500 rupees?" A. That I cannot recollect. That I think was also a remittance. You will observe that on the 16th of February, on the other side of my account, I paid over Rs. 24,000 to the Oriental Bank, it was on account of Bombay Bank shares, which another brother asked me to purchase for him, and those Rs. 7,500 are a part of the money which was received on that date, as far as I can recollect, by putting the one side of the account with the other on that date, towards the Rs. 24,000 which I paid over to the Oriental Bank.—Q. Which brother was it? A. J.W.R. I will show you my cheque book file for February 1864. Here it is:—"Rs. 24,000 for J. W. R. and W. W. R."—Q. On the 26th of March there is Rs. 3,320? A. I do not recollect what that is. I see it here; I have nothing in the book to show.—Q. You cannot explain that? A. No; I do not remember what it is.—Q. On the 23rd of April—"By bill discounted." We have looked at that, and find that it is a promissory note of yourself and brother for Rs. 15,573? A. Yes.—Q. What is that transaction? A. At that time I was going to buy these Bengal Bank shares, and I asked the secretary, or agent, of the Agra Bank, to purchase them in Calcutta through his agent. He wished a deposit to be placed, so that if I withdrew there might be something to fall back upon. I had this sum of money, and on the 4th of May, I paid Rs. 10,000 to the Agra Bank.—Q. Why did you not get that advance by Peel, Cassels and Company. Mr. Cassels had the money? A. No; he had not realised my Joint Stock Bank shares then.—Q. He realised in that very month? A. No; he realised in May.—Q. You bought those shares in April? A. Yes; I knew that this amount was to be realised, and it was a temporary arrangement which I entered into.—Q. I suppose that we can get this account from Mr. Cassels to confirm this statement? A. I do not believe that he has kept a copy of the account. I did not deal with him nor did he deal with me, as men of business deal, but as a mere matter of one friend acting for another.—Q. What Mr. Cassels is this? Is it Walter Cassels? A. Yes. He gave me a memorandum in 1865 when he came home, showing the amount which he had realized for these shares, and the payments which he had made on account.—Q. Have you asked Mr. Cassels whether he has any account of these transactions? A. Yes; because I have asked him to assist my memory with regard to the premiums which I got.—Q. Does he tell you that there is no account? A. There is no account. He said—"This is a rough draft" (in 1865) "of the account;" and I can almost swear that he told me that he had not a copy of it then. It was on a sheet of overland paper.—Q. On the 29th of June—"By cheque Rs. 5,000." What is that? A. I do not know what that is. I have tried to recollect it, but I do not recollect it at this time. It may have been Rs. 5,000 which Mr. Cassels gave me, or something of the sort. I wanted the money. I do not know what it is.—Q. Then there are two payments of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 7,500 on the 26th of April, and the 4th of May respectively? A. The one on the 4th of May I have explained to you.—Q. What was the Rs. 10,000 on the 26th of April? A. There was Rs. 7,500 on the 26th April.—Q. Then, on the 4th of May, what was it? A. I have told you that I paid the money to the Agra Bank as a deposit before they executed my commission to buy my shares.—Q. How did you pay for the Bank of Bombay shares? A. Mr. Cassels told me that he had the proceeds of the Joint Stock Bank shares in his possession at the time.—Q. Then there are two receipts of Rs. 10,770 and Rs. 10,760 on the 28th September 1864? A. That was a bill on Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., I think. It was in connection with taking up the second allotment of shares for the estate. That money came out to me just as I was starting for England; the bills came out and I paid up the money advanced by the Bank of Bombay for the second issue of shares to my mother.—Q. There are two sums? A. There must have been two bills; there are two entries.—Q. How did you apply these sums? A. I paid them into the Bank of Bombay, they were carried to the deposit account of the Bank of Bombay for new shares, the new share account.—Q. Were they carried to the deposit account of the estate? A. It was for the purpose of taking up new shares. On the 5th of October 1864 there is a payment of Rs. 10,000 on shares entered —"New capital of Mrs. Robertson, for shares." Then there is a further sum—"Received from Peel, Cassels, and Company, Rs. 40,000." What is that? A. It was towards meeting that part of the money which Mr. Cassels had in his hands that I had to advance. I had not received sufficient money from home. I had only received about Rs. 20,000, and it was about Rs. 31,000 short, because there were 55 shares.—Q. How did you raise the money from Peel, Cassels & Co.? A. I got Mr. Cassels to pay some of the money which he had realised on my account, and I lent it to my mother.—Q. Forty thousand rupees was lent of that money? A. Yes; that was on the 3rd of October, and the Rs. 55,000 goes to new capital on the 5th of October. I wish to say that I am one of the greatest losers by the Bank of Bombay.—Q. How many shares have you in the Bank of Bombay? A. Two hundred.—Q. Were not you at all in the habit of trafficking in shares—buying and selling? A. I had no other transactions, but those which I have detailed.—Q. You never employed any other persons than Peel, Cassels, and Co. to buy and sell? A. No; I have omitted one transaction which has just occurred to me. I bought 500 shares in the Bank of China about August 1864. I held those shares until two months ago, when, having left India, and the bank being in liquidation, I wrote out to the Oriental Bank to sell them off. I took them up as an investment, but the Bank of China never came to anything, and I held on till the other day.

Mr. Maxwell Melvill—With respect to the Kalbadavie branch, the letter from the Bank is dated the 16th of June? A. Yes.—Q. And the resolution of Government is dated the 25th of June? A. You must not take that date as the date when it was passed by the Government, because it went to the printing press, and might have been delayed there for some time. That was the date when it was got from the office.—Q. Can you explain how it was that the Kalbadavie branch was opened on the 20th of June by Mr. Blair, and gazetted on the 23rd. Had you given him any authority for that? A. He must have had a semi-official authority.—Q. That was before the resolution? A. It was probably a mere matter of printing delay.—Q. Then you think that he had authority for opening that branch? A. He must have had it. President—Did you consider it a portion of your duty to report to the Bombay Government any course taken by the directors, which in your opinion tended to injure the shareholders? A. If any such course had been adopted, I should have considered it a part of my duty to report it.—Q. Was not the sanction to the Bank Act obtained at the India Office, without any notice being taken of it, and subsequently, was not the Act passed at Bombay without any despatch having been received by the Bombay Government from the Secretary of State for India? A. It was. The draft Act went home on the 12th of May 1862, and the bill was introduced in February 1863. Up to that time we received no reply from the Home Government to our letter forwarding the draft.—Q. The question is, was not the Act subsequently passed at Bombay without any despatch? A. It was.—Q. Did it subsequently receive the assent of the Secretary of State? A. It did.—Q. What did you consider to be the particular duties of the Government directors? A. Our duties were, on behalf of the Government, to see that the charter was not infringed.—Q. Was not it their duty to bring to the notice of the Bombay Government any infringment by the directors of the charter, or any action on their part, which might be considered detrimental to the interests of the Bank? A. Yes.—Q. Was not it your duty to have discovered that loans were made by the secretary, and that cash credits were granted by him without security? A. I must give a general answer to that question. I did not look into the detailed accounts of the Bank, and I relied upon the application book containing all the information necessary for us to know.—Q. Did the secretary submit weekly, or monthly, to the Board, or to the weekly committee, a statement of all loans? A. I do not recollect at the present moment. I do not remember that he did.

The witness then withdrew.

(To be continued.)

HEADS OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(Home News, Nov. 20.)

THE borough elections are completed in England and also those in several counties. There is a very decided majority for the Liberals.

Mr. Gladstone has been returned for Greenwich. Mr. Mill was defeated for Westminster. The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General have both lost their seats. Mr. Beales was defeated for the Tower Hamlets, and Mr. Horsman for Falkirk.

Some of the elections have been marked by great violence. At Sligo, Captain King was killed by a shot, and several deaths have occurred elsewhere.

The Bishop of London, Dr. Tait, has been elevated to the Primacy. Dr. Jackson, Bishop of Lincoln, is appointed to the See of London, and Archdeacon Wordsworth is the new Bishop of Lincoln.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have departed upon their tour. They are now in Paris.

The American Minister, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, has accepted an invitation to a working man's dinner in London. He has repeated at Brighton that all differences with the United States are settled.

The consecration of the new Bishop of Bombay is delayed until the appointment is completed of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Vesuvius is again in eruption upon a grander scale than before.

General Wetherall has succeeded Sir Thomas Lacon as Under-Secretary for Ireland.

M. Berryer, the distinguished French advocate, is seriously ill.

Mr. Moncrieff has been elected Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh.

Dr. Norman Macleod is to be the next Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Court of Common Pleas has ruled in favour of the "Recreative services" at St. Martin's-hall. This decision is regarded as likely to give a new complexion to the English Sunday.

Garibaldi has advised the Spaniards to proclaim a Federal republic.

Further proceedings have taken place in the case of ex-Governor Eyre in an action for £10,000 damages.

Several towns in Mexico have been destroyed by tornadoes.

Mr. Barrington, of Dublin, and Mr. Reid, of Londonderry, have been knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant.

The French government has prosecuted several Paris journals for announcing subscriptions to the Baudin monument. There have been reports of a conspiracy against the government, but they are declared unfounded.

Telegrams from Russia assert that Turkey is arming.

The championship of the Thames was won by Renforth, who defeated Kelley by four lengths.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—

In Her Majesty's Indian Army: Major J. H. Grant, Bengal Staff Corps—Major-General T. M. Cameron, Madras Infantry.

Miscellaneous: General Mercer—Baron James de Rothschild—M. Havin—Rossini—Lord Somerville—Mr. C. de Murieta.

SUNDAY EVENINGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

AN interesting case, "Baxter *v.* Langley," came on for hearing before Lord Chief Justice Bovill and Justices Byles, Keating, and Brett, sitting in banco in the Court of Common Pleas, on November 19. The action was brought by Mr. Baxter, a gentleman interested in the proper observance of the Sunday, to recover penalties from Mr. J. Baxter Langley upon the ground that he had violated the provisions of the Act 21 Geo. III., cap. 49, by holding the "Sunday evenings for the people" at St. Martin's-hall. The proceedings of the "Sunday evenings for the people" consisted of performances of sacred music and addresses delivered on social subjects. To about one-third of the area of the hall people were admitted free of payment, but to the other parts the admission was by tickets, which cost 3d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each. The hall was registered as a place of public worship, the sect calling themselves "recreative religionists." The case came on for hearing at the sittings after last term, when it was argued by the defendant that the proceedings at the hall were religious services; whilst the contention of the plaintiff's counsel was that they came within the terms of the statute "entertainment or amusement." The Court gave judgment for the defendant, chiefly on the ground that the fact of payment for reserved seats while the doors were open free did not deprive him of the protection of the Toleration Act.

ANGLO-INDIANS ON THE HUSTINGS.

OUR readers will learn with much satisfaction (writes the "Overland Mail" of Nov. 20) that the Elections, as far as they have yet proceeded, have gone greatly in favour of those candidates who have served in India, and are likely to do further good service by representing Indian interests in the great Parliament of the Empire. Sir Charles Wingfield, the well-known Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has contested Gravesend with triumphant success. Mr. Wyllie, of the Bombay Civil Service, recently Under-Secretary for the Foreign Department, has done good battle at Hereford, and defeated Her Majesty's Solicitor-General. That a young man up to a very recent period quite unknown in England, should have achieved the distinction of vanquishing one of the law officers of the Crown—fighting, too, in defence of Liberal principles in a cathedral town—is a noticeable fact, and one very encouraging to Indian officials, who, having done their work abroad, betake themselves of another career at home. Then Mr. Edward Eastwick, who has held in India, in Persia, and in England various offices, requiring large knowledge of the East, his last appointment being that of private secretary to Lord Cranborne, has just been returned, it the Conservative interest, for the Falmouth Boroughs, formerly represented by Mr. T. G. Baring (now Lord Northbrook), Under-Secretary of State for India in the days of Sir Charles Wood. On the other hand, however, it is to be recorded that Major Nassau L[illegible], a scholar and a very able officer, has been defeated [illegible] Gloucester, though representing Conservative and High Church principles, which do not seem to be more honoured under the shadow of the cathedral than in the sister city of Hereford. Though we regret this loss, we are happy in the thought of having secured three good members of Indian experience, who are likely to be essentially useful to India. Others may soon tread the same path of success, and enable us, in our next, to record fresh Indian gains. Sir Robert Hamilton has fair prospects of being returned for his division of Warwickshire, and we shall be greatly disappointed if Lord William Hay be not returned for Haddingtonshire.

"FREE-AND EASY."—It may be very comfortable for a judge to sit, as we are told they do in some places on the other side of the Atlantic, in his shirt-sleeves, with his legs over the back of his chair and a cigar in his mouth; but, on the whole, we think it more conducive to the dignity of justice, and not prejudicial to its calm and conscientious administration, that it should affect the gravity of wig and ermine. It may be extremely pleasant for young men to walk into a drawing-room as they do redolent of tobacco, or to play at croquet with young ladies with pipes in their mouths; and fast young ladies, in the plenitude of their good-nature, may even protest that they rather like it. But this free-and-easy self-indulgence is not an improvement on the old-fashioned character of a gentleman—not consistent with a chivalrous respect for women—not a good training for habits of self-denial in weightier things.—*"Old and New in Blackwood's Magazine."*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 5/8 "
3	do.	1/11 9/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/2 "
1	do.	1/11 7/16 "
On demand		1/11¾ "
On Scotland		1/11¾ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal

		3 per cent. per ann.
Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 15th December 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGES.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mn' sight above	£50	1s. 11¼d.	per Rupee
4	do.	.....1s. 11⅛d.	"
3	do.	..... 1s. 11 11/16d.	"
2	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
1	do.	..... 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
On demand		.....1s. 11 1/2d.	"
On Scotland	do.	...	
On Ireland	do.	...	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11 7/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	..	..	4 per cent.
6 do.	..	..	3 "
3 do.	..	..	2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th December 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital £800,000.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at... 1/11 3/4 per Rupee
4 " " ... 1/11 5/8 "
3 " " ... 1/11 9/16 "
2 " " ... 1/11¾ "
1 " " ... 1/11 7/16 "
On Demand (Head Office)..... 1/11 3/8 "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay 9th December 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, Henry MacGrotty and Co.'s Choice Old Pale Sherry, in 1 dozen Cases. Price Rupees 20 per doz.

SOARES BROTHERS & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1868. 2, Military Square.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey....	'Dunville's V.R.'	" 18	"
Clarets.....	'Medoc	" 10	"
Do.	'Lormont'	" 12	"

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest dry Champagne are solicited for the above.

Our first parcel prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and expected to arrive here by Ship "Amazi" in January next, is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 dozen case Rs. 74. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

1st December 1868.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c., &c.

Dr. Murray begs to announce that he has appointed his Sole Agents

TREACHER AND COMPANY, (LIMITED).

in the Bombay Presidency for his celebrated

MURRAY'S SPECIFIC

FOR

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, &c.,

Exclusively ordered by the Faculty for many years past.

Sold in bottles at

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 2 as. 8	Rs. 4. 0

HENRY WHITE & CO.'S

Celebrated

LONDON BOTTLED STOUT,

the favourite in all the Colonies.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs